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Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers To Meet in Moscow

AU2506181588 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] A regular meeting of the Committee of the Ministers of Defense of the Warsaw Pact member states will be held in Moscow during the first half of July.

GDR's Kessler Receives Warsaw Pact Commanders

LD2306121588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0943 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jun (ADN)—Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, today received Army General Ivan Tretyak, deputy commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces and commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states. Gen Tretyak is visiting the GDR. The exchange of views at the Defense Ministry centered on questions of the responsibility of the allied armed forces for the reliable protection of peace and socialist achievements.

During the talk the GDR defense minister referred to the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones which has just ended and which was initiated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. It convincingly documented the open exchange of views of politicians, public figures, and representatives of the most varied political orientations and philosophies, from both large and small countries. They unanimously expressed their desire to continue the process of detente and disarmament in order to prevent the demise of mankind in a nuclear inferno. This goal is also served by all the efforts of the GDR's soldiers. Alongside the comrades-in-arms of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, it remains their most important mission to preserve peace and to prevent weapons from speaking, in line with socialist military doctrine.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Air Force/Air Defense Command of the GDR. Also present were Army General Boris Snetkov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Lieutenant General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact States in the National People's Army.

Honecker Receives Pact's Kulikov, Gribkov

LD2706120988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jun (ADN)—On Monday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Councils of State and National Defense, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

During the friendly meeting, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov conveyed cordial greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The discussion at the SED Central Committee building focused on the activity of the Joint Armed Forces in the future honorable fulfillment of their peace-preserving mission.

The general secretary and his guests agreed that there appeared in outline a change for the better in international relations today. The objective now was not to permit any letup in the disarmament process and to make permanent and irreversible the hopeful changes launched in the world.

In this connection, they praised the "International Meeting for Nuclear-Free Zones," held in Berlin a few days ago, as an event of international relevance and as a further step in the direction of a world free of nuclear weapons.

Erich Honecker affirmed the GDR's determination to work together with the alliance partner constructively and uncompromisingly for agreements that would consolidate peace, promote confidence and cooperation, and thus benefit mankind. The general secretary emphasized that the efforts of the GDR soldiers by the side of the Soviet Army and the other armed forces of the fraternal countries also served this objective.

The meeting was attended by the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, and Egon Krenz, secretary of the Central Committee.

More on Meetings, Speeches at Berlin Conference

Vietnam's Nguyen Speaks

BK2706095988 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 27 Jun 88

[State Council Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho Speaks at Berlin Meeting—VNA headline; date of speech not given]

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27—Together with other peace-loving forces, the Vietnamese Government and people have striven for peace and security in the world as well as in the Asia-Pacific region and Southeast Asia, stated Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the Vietnamese State Council and head of the Vietnamese delegation to the international meeting on the establishment of nuclear-free zones held in Berlin from June 20-22. The Vietnamese head delegate said: For many years now the situation in the Asia-Pacific region has raised burning questions concerning peace and security in the region and the rest of the world. We hold that the main orientations for the maintenance of peace and security in this region are:

—Reduce the level of military and political confrontation and the level of militarization, first of all the nuclear militarization.

—To solve all disputes and conflicts by peaceful negotiation, respect the nations' rights to self-determination, put an end to all outside interference and to the use of one country as a sanctuary to oppose other countries.

—To establish relations of peaceful co-existence among countries in the region and relations of equitable and mutually-beneficial cooperation in economy, trade, culture, science and technology, etc, and to oppose the policy of economic embargo and blockade, of exploitation and unequal treatment.

In this spirit, the people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam warmly support the Soviet Union's overall peace plan for Asia and the Pacific, warmly support the New Delhi statement on the principles of building a world free from nuclear weapons and violence, welcome and support Mongolia's initiative on the signing of an international convention on non-use of force in relations among countries in the Asia-Pacific region; support the initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the peaceful reunification of Korea and on the turning of that peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, warmly support the ASEAN countries' initiatives on the building of a Southeast Asia of peace, freedom, and neutrality, as well as their draft legal document on a nuclear-free Southeast Asia. We warmly welcome the South Pacific countries' Rarotonga Treaty on banning the production, stockpiling, use and testing of nuclear weapons in the region. We hold that China's commitment not to use nuclear weapons first is a highly significant and applaudable gesture.

Regarding Europe, we strongly support the intiatives of the GDR and Czechoslovakia on the establishment of a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in central Europe, Poland's initiative on the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons by nine European countries and on the strengthening of mutual trust in the region, Czechoslovakia's intiative on the establishment of a zone of mutual trust cooperation between the NATO and Warsaw Pact member countries and neighbourliness, Bulgaria's initiative on a nuclear-free Balkan Peninsula, and the initiative of Bulgaria and Romania on a Balkan region without chemical weapons...

Having shared a common fate as well as a history of prolonged and hard struggle to obtain and safeguard their independence and freedom, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries ardently want peace to restore their war-ravaged economies. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have put forth a joint initiative for building a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, which has won sympathy and support from the world public.

We wish to have an early political solution to the Kampuchean issue on the basis of respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination, terminate all outside interference and rule out for good all possiblities of a restoration of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. After helping the Kampuchean people to eliminate the danger of extermination, we had, by 1987, withdrawn half of our volunteer troops back to Vietnam. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam have agreed to repatriate 50,000 volunteer troops in 1988, or half of the remaining Vietnamese force in Kampuchea. The command of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army will also be pulled out, and the rest of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army will be placed under the direction of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and will be repatriated by 1990: If a political solution to the Kampuchea issue is achieved, all the Vietnamese Army volunteers will withdraw from Kampuchea in keeping with an agreement to be signed.

Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea welcome representatives of all governments and international organizations and all interested people to come and observe the withdrawal this year. Vietnam supports the PRK's proposal for the establishment of a corridor of peace along the Kampuchea-Thai border and for the repatriation of refugees.

He went on:

"We welcome all efforts for dialogue to achieve a political solution to the Kampuchea issue to build a peaceful, free and neutral Southeast Asia as proposed by the ASEAN countries. The talks between Chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk will positively contribute to this process. The main obstacle to such a solution is the Pol Pot genocidal

clique, the legitimate demand of the people of Kampuchea and other countries is to stop the provision of weapons and sanctuary to the Pol Potists and to prevent all attempts at re-imposing the genocidal regime on Kampuchea."

The vice president said:

"We have always advocated the normalization of relations between Vietnam and the People's Republic of China, the restoration of the long-standing friendship between the two peoples, and the settlement of all differences between the two countries by peaceful negotiations, including the border dispute and the question of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa [Paracel and Spratly] archipelagoes. The peace and justice-loving people in the world recognize and support our good will. We believe that normal relations between Vietnam and the People's Republic of China will be restored on the basis of the long-standing friendship between the two peoples."

Concluding his speech, Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho expressed the Vietnamese Government and people's profound gratitude to people and friends (?on all continents) for their active support to Vietnam's past resistance wars for national salvation and its present national construction and defence.

DPRK's Ho Tam Meets Honecker

SK2406053788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0515 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 24 (KCNA)—Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, expressed support to the DPRK's proposals for national reunification, when he met on June 22 with the delegation of the DPRK headed by Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, which had participated in the international conference on the establishment of nuclear-free zones.

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany actively supports the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, to drastically cut the armed forces of the North and the South and to convene a North-South joint conference for national reunification.

He expressed deep gratitude to Comrade Kim Il-song for supporting the convocation of the international conference on the establishment of nuclear-free zones and sending a high-level delegation.

That Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il attached great importance to the international conference on the establishment of nuclear-free zones initiated by the GDR was another demonstration of the excellent friendly relations between the two countries, he stated.

The Workers' Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, he stressed, is enforcing very wise policies.

For peace on the Korean peninsula, in Asia and the rest of the world, the United States and the South Korean side must actively respond to the constructive proposals advanced by the DPRK, he said.

Noting that the relations between the two countries are developing very favourably, he promised greater efforts to expand the wide-range cooperation and realtions between the two countries.

Attends School-Naming Ceremony

SK2506230088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1459 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA)—A ceremony was held in Berlin on June 23 to give the name of "GDR-DPRK Friendship School" to Marzan Higher Middle School No. 50 in the capital of the GDR, according to a report.

Attending the ceremony together with the teachers and pupils of the school were Guenter Schabowski, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and first secretary of the Berlin district party commitee, and a vice-minister of general education and officials of Berlin and Marzan ward party and government organs.

Present on invitation were members of the DPRK delegation headed by Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, which had attended the international conference on the establishment of nuclear free-zones, DPRK ambassador to the GDR Pak Yong-chan and embassy officials.

It was proclaimed at the ceremony in the name of the Marzan ward council of Berlin that the Marzan Higher Middle School No. 50 was named "GDR-DPRK Friendship School".

Ho Tam delivered a congratulatory speech at the ceremony.

He said the bonds of friendship between the Taedonggang Senior Middle School No. 1 in Pyongyang and the Marzan Higher Middle School No. 50 in Berlin would contribute to strengthening the brotherly ties of friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

He stated that the friendship based on the particular intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed comrade Erich Honecker will come into fuller bloom in the common struggle against the war

provocation moves on the part of imperialists and for the preservation of a durable peace and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism at the eastern and western posts of socialism.

After the naming ceremony, the DPRK delegation attended a meeting with the teachers and pupils of the school.

Guenter Schabowski, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and first secretary of the Berlin district party committee, were at the meeting.

The DPRK delegation which attended the international conference on the establishment of nuclear-free zones, at the instructions of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, took this opportunity of attending the ceremony of giving the name of "GDR-DPRK Friendship School" to the Marzan Higher Middle School No. 50. This is a great joy not only of the teachers and pupils of the school but also of the entire Berlin citizens.

The teachers and pupils of the school should follow the spirit of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and waged under the leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, he stressed.

He concluded his speech by declaring that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany fully supports the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea for the reunification of the country and for the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

After inspecting the school, the delegation presented souvenirs to it.

Iran's Mir Salim Meets Honecker

LD2306151888 Tehran IRNA in English
1502 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 23, IRNA—President Ali Khamene'i's top advisor Mustafa Mir Salim met with President [as received] of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) Erich Honecker in East Berlin Wednesday [22 June] and conveyed a verbal message from the Iranian president.

Mir Salim stressing on the dangers of chemical weapons as "a potential and tangible threat" said the Islamic Republic of Iran expects the ongoing international conference on nuclear-free zones in East Berlin, to take concrete measures against the use of toxic arms.

In reply President Honecker expressed hope that in the light of efforts of participants like Iran, the conference would take effective steps against such threats and strive for maintaining peace and tranquility in the world.

Meanwhile, in a separate meeting in the GDR capital yesterday, Mir Salim pointed the dangers of chemical weapons, no less dangerous than nuclear ones, to Nicaragua's Vice-President Sergio Ramirez Mercado, and said a correct stance should be taken against this more tangible threat (chemical weapons).

"U.S. expansionist policy is rather equal to the threat of these destructive weapons," Mir Salim added.

In response, Ramirez called for frequent contacts between high ranking Iranian and Nicaraguan officials, and expressed hope that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto could soon pay a visit to Iran.

Bulgarian, GDR Officials Meet

AU2306201888 Sofia BTA in English
1938 GMT 23 Jun 88

["BZNS-DBD: Further Contacts"—BTA headline]

[Text] Berlin, June 23 (BTA)—Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Party (BZNS) and first vice president of Bulgaria's State Council, met today with Mr Guenter Maleuda, chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party of Germany (DBD) and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State.

The sides expressed satisfaction over the successful promotion of the traditional fraternal ties between the BZNS and the DBD. They considered measures for a further activation of these contacts.

Mr Tanchev and Mr Maleuda emphasised that the BZNS and the DBD fully support the peace-loving policy of Bulgaria and of the GDR and their friendship with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal countries. An emphasis was laid at the meeting on Bulgaria's contribution to good-neighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans, to the efforts to ban nuclear and chemical weapons from the region. The major initiative of the GDR and Czechoslovakia on the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical-weapon-free zone in central Europe was praised as constructive. The two parties welcome the INF Treaty and the results of the Soviet-American summit in Moscow as a substantial contribution to the efforts towards a nuclear-free future of the planet.

Rohlicek in Luxembourg for EEC-CEMA Accord

LD2506131788 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Luxembourg—Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Government, arrived in Luxembourg today for the festive signing of the joint EEC-CEMA declaration. According to diplomats, the declaration will provide more scope for mutual contacts, new forms of cooperation, and the solution of joint problems of the two most important economic groupings on the European continent.

CEMA-EEC Document Signed

LD2506152688 Prague CTK in English 1253 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Luxembourg June 25 (CTK correspondent)—A declaration on the establishment of official relations between the European Economic Community and the Council for Mutual Economic Community and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was signed here today.

The document was signed by Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and CMEA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev on the part of CMEA and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and member of the Commission of the European Communities for External Relations and Trade Willy de Clercq on the part of EEC.

Rudolf Rohlicek presides over the CMEA Executive Committee this year while Hans-Dietrich Genscher presides over the Council of Ministers of the European Communities in the first six months of the year.

On the occasion of the signing of the joint CMEA-EEC declaration, Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek was received here today by Grand Duke of Luxembourg Prince Jean and Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade Minister Jacques Poos.

The representatives of the two sides appreciated the concrete character of mutual relations. Rudolf Rohlicek stressed that Czechoslovakia favours a more regular dialogue on all subjects of mutual contacts and attaches the main significance to the development of political contacts on the basis of which cooperation in other spheres can be developed.

He recalled the promising prospects of development of CMEA-EEC relations which can be an impulse for the further expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Luxembourg.

Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek told a news conference after the signing of the joint EEC-CMEA declaration that the establishment of official contacts is the result of 15 years of talks.

He described the signing of the document as the first step towards the establishment of official contacts between the EEC and the individual CMEA states. CMEA and its members are ready to develop allround cooperation on the basis of equality, he added.

Apart from economic cooperation the CMEA states are also prepared to cooperate with EEC in science and technology, environmental protection and the exchange of information, he added.

CMEA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev said the declaration is a concrete result of efforts on both sides to improve mutual relations between states with different social systems.

FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said in his speech delivered on the occasion of the signing of the declaration that this significant political step pushed forward the improvement of East-West relations. The European Communities are ready to remove economic and technical barriers in Europe and develop new forms of cooperation with the CMEA states, he said.

President of the Commission of the European Communities Jacques Delors, who was present at the signing of the declaration, stressed that the adoption of the EEC-CMEA declaration ends a period classified by both sides as anachronistic, a period in which no official relations existed between the closest neighbours.

Meets With EEC's De Clercq

LD2606125888 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1100 GMT 26 Jun 88

[Text] Luxembourg—Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek has had a meeting in Luxembourg with Willy de Clercq, member of the Commission of the European Communities responsible for external relations and trade policy. They discussed issues connected with the establishment of official relations between the CEMA and the EEC with particular reference to possibilities for furthering cooperation between the two economic groups.

Hungary's Erdos Addresses CSCE Meeting

LD2406211388 Budapest MTI in English 1910 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Vienna, June 24 (MTI)—According to Hungarian opinion, the Vienna meeting should focus attention on the main points, putting aside all considerations of secondary importance. The closing document will not be the national document of a single country but the fruit of common efforts by all 35 participating states, emphasized Hungarian Ambassador Andre Erdos in the plenary session on Friday.

The draft closing document elaborated by the neutral and non-aligned countries is a basis that should be preserved in its content and a major part of its wording

when the closing document is formulated. The head of the Hungarian delegation gave voice to anxiety over the emergence of some trends that are contrary to the compromise solutions evolved in the debates. Andre Erdos stressed that although there can be amendments to the draft, the Hungarian delegation would hold it important not to fritter away the document and query its content. Although some states may make modest steps, while others are prepared to more rapid progress, what is important is that they should advance. The CSCE process should be lively, dynamic and aware of new developments, Andre Erdos said.

Socialist Trade Unionists Meet in Warsaw

LD2306201088 Warsaw PAP in English
1602 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 23—The participation of working people and their representatives in management and the directions of the development of labour law featured as the main topics of the two-day meeting of trade unionists from socialist countries which began in Warsaw today.

The meeting, organized by the OPZZ All-Poland Trade Union Alliance, is attended by secretaries and heads of socio-legal departments of the trade union councils of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary and the Soviet Union and a representative of the International Centre for the Defence of Trade Union Rights.

The key topic of the meeting is an exchange of experience and views on these two issues which are key for the trade union movement in socialist countries. The rank of this subject matter increases in the conditions of socio-political and economic transformations taking place in the countries of the socialist community, especially with regard to progressive processes of socializing management and the growing role of the independence and self-management of enterprises.

The trade unionists agree that the defensive tasks of the trade unions cannot boil down exclusively to the role of demanding but that the trade unions must bear an impact on an increase of the national income and partake in decision-making on all levels of managing the national economy.

The participation of trade unions in decision-making also means influence on the trade union law and labour code. For example, the Polish trade unions are demanding the right to veto some decisions of the administration.

Next Meeting in Ulaanbaatar

LD2406202088 Warsaw PAP in English
1840 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 24—Delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the Soviet Union took part in a meeting of secretaries and heads of legal departments at trade union councils in socialist states. The meeting, organized by the All-Polish Alliance of Trade Unions OPZZ, was also attended, in the capacity of an observer, by the representative of the International Centre for Protection of Union Rights.

The meeting was devoted to legal aspects of employees co-management of the national economy. Participants in the meeting met with PUWP CC Political Bureau member, OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz.

It was agreed that the next meeting will be held in Ulaanbaatar.

Further on the International Labour Conference

Poland's Nowak Gives Address

LD2106151988 Warsaw PAP in English
1340 GMT 21 Jun 88

[By PAP correspondent Edward Dylawerski]

[Text] Geneva, June 21—Jerzy Nowak, representing the committee for foreign relations of Polish employers of the socialized sector, addressed the 75th session of the International Labour Conference, pointing out that the second stage of economic reform ensures more independence for enterprises and introduces a new system of wages linking wages with the enterprise's productivity.

Enterprises which increase exports production receive preferential wage treatment, Nowak said.

Comparing the powers in management of enterprises in the U.S., Britain and Japan, where discipline in the enterprises is frequently accompanied by a curtailment of the influence of trade unions, the Polish representative stated that the powers of a Polish managing director of an enterprise were to a significant extent limited in favour of the workers' self-management.

New regulations make it easier for Poles to open private commerical, service and industrial companies. Some of the big state-run enterprises began emitting bonds and shares. As a result of these changes the number of private enterprises has gone up. Further facilitations have been introduced in the regulations to allow enterprises to create joint ventures with foreign companies, Nowak revealed.

At present foreign investors can manage their own enterprises based on their foreign capital. A dozen-so big partnerships and about 900 medium-size and small enterprises with foreign capital have been operating in Poland for several months now, Nowak told the ILO conference.

Poland's Uzieblo Interviewed

LD2306204988 Warsaw PAP in English 1649 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Text] Geneva, June 23: In an interview for PAP's Geneva correspondent Edward Dylawerski at the end of the 75th session of the international labour conference, vice chairman of the OPZZ All-Poland Trade Union Alliance Jerzy Uzieblo assessed the event against a backdrop of Polish affairs.

The results of the 75th session of the international labour conference are positive for Poland. Our due membership fees for the ILO have been spread over 20 years which is very important owing to Poland's foreign debt, the Polish representative said.

The complaint of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Confederation of Labour (WCL) on the alleged non-representative character of the Polish worker delegation has been objectively referred to. The credentials committee positively assessed the expansion of the composition of our trade union delegation with a representative of an organization not affiliated in the OPZZ. The conference also took positive notice of the presence of representatives of the non-socialized economy in the composition of the delegation of Polish employers. Moreover, the delegation of Polish employees has been well received by representatives of other trade unions. We were sought-after partners for talks, Uzieblo said.

The whole tri-partite delegation, representing the government, employers and employees, took active part in the works of many committees of the conference. The atmosphere of the conference was notably better than what we had expected following the CFTU conference in Melbourne and the European Confederation of Trade Unions in Stockholm. This is owing to two reasons. First—the process of the democratization of life in Poland and the announcement of its further expansion, second: the dying out of confrontational stances between the superpowers, the Soviet Union and the U.S., Uzieblo pointed out.

It is important that the Polish delegation was this year well-prepared substantially and tactically, something which other delegations stressed both during official and unofficial meetings. Minister of Labour and Social Policy Ireneusz Sekula's addresses were received very well as well as those of OPZZ chairman Alfred Miodowicz. In the first assessment of the conference—this is my personal remark—one cannot forget to mention the fine job of the ILO bureau headed by Director General Francis Blanchard who approahced Polish affairs favourably and met with us many a time, the Polish representative to the ILC session said.

Balkan Countries' Meeting Releases Protocol

AU2706184688 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

["Protocol of the Meeting of High-Ranking Representatives From Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Balkan Countries" held in Sofia from 21-23 June 1988]

[Text] In accordance with the mandate of the joint communique, in conformity with the common wish and mutual agreement, in accordance with the recommendations for encouraging multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, achieved at the Belgrade meeting of foreign affairs ministers from Balkan countries, a meeting of high-ranking representatives from ministries of foreign affairs of Balkan countries was held in Sofia from 21 through 23 June 1988.

Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, conveyed a message of greeting to the participants in the meeting.

Delegations from the ministries of foreign affairs of the following countries, headed by the following officials, attended the meeting: a delegation from the Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; a delegation from the Republic of Greece, headed by Konstandinos Yeoryiou, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; a delegation from the SR of Romania, headed by Ion Margineanu, ambassador and "chief of the department for Balkan countries" [title as received]; a delegation from the Republic of Turkey, headed by Nurver Nures, deputy minister of foreign affairs; an SFRY delegation, headed by Ilija Djukic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; and a delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, who was also elected chairman of the meeting.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, received the leaders of the delegations.

The participants in the meeting thoroughly analyzed the proposals and initiatives on all-Balkan multilateral cooperation submitted by the ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan countries at their meeting in Belgrade.

They stressed the necessity for developing and strengthening bilateral relations as a very important factor in the development of multilateral cooperation.

The proposal to hold a meeting of state, or of government leaders from Balkan countries was discussed and will be further examined as soon as favorable opportunities are created.

In accordance with the basic agreement achieved by the ministers of foreign affairs from Balkan countries in Belgrade to hold periodical meetings, the participants in the Sofia meeting agreed to propose that the next meeting at foreign ministers' level should be held in 1990.

It was agreed to hold regular meetings of high-ranking representatives from foreign affairs' ministries for discussing questions of multilateral cooperation twice a year, if possible. The next meeting at this level will be held in January 1989 in Tirana.

The participants in the Sofia meeting exchanged information and opinions on the preparation of the following major initiatives:

—To hold a meeting of transportation ministers in Yugoslavia in November or December 1988.

—To hold a meeting of foreign trade or economic relations ministers in Turkey during the first quarter of 1989.

—To hold a meeting on questions of industrial cooperation and technology transfer in Romania, in 1989.

—To hold a meeting on environmental protection, in Bulgaria, in November 1988.

—An agreement was reached to establish a working group in charge of examining all aspects of building an institute for Balkan economic cooperation stationed in Athens. The group will be convened in September or October 1988, in Athens. It is entrusted with the preparation of a respective report expected to be submitted for discussion at the next meeting of high-ranking representatives. During the meeting of the working group the Greek side is expected to submit the required information on the subject in a timely manner.

It was agreed to hold a meeting at the ministerial level on questions of power supply in Albania, in 1990.

The following recommendations were submitted as well:

—To hold a meeting of experts from Balkan countries in Bucharest, in 1989, in charge of examining questions connected with confidence building and security measures of the Balkans.

—Attention was drawn at the Sofia meeting to proposals on transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. Taking into consideration the different approaches on these issues, it was explained that this question requires further, detailed examination.

—It was recommended to hold a special meeting on questions of expanding and intensifying economic and trade cooperation, scheduled to take place in Bucharest.

—It was recommended to hold a meeting of experts in Greece dealing with health and the development of cooperation in this sphere.

—It was recommended to hold a meeting of experts on cultural, humanitarian, and mass media issues during the first half of 1989.

—It was recommended to hold a meeting of experts in charge of discussing questions of cooperation in the struggle against terrorism and illegal drugs and arms traffic, scheduled to take place in Yugoslavia. The date of this meeting will be further set through diplomatic channels.

—It was recommended to hold a meeting of the committees for Balkan understanding and cooperation, and of other similar organizations, scheduled to take place in Albania, during the second half of 1989.

The meeting of high-ranking representatives of foreign affairs ministries from Balkan countries proceeded in the spirit of the Belgrade conference of foreign affairs ministers.

The Sofia meeting of high-ranking representatives expressed satisfaction with the proceedings of the work and the delegates expressed gratitude to the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the warm hospitality accorded to the delegations participating in the meeting.

Czech Delegate Addresses UNDP in Geneva

LD1506204188 Prague CTK in English
1643 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Geneva June 15 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovakia just as the other socialist countries is seriously alarmed by the extreme backwardness of many developing countries and has been trying to contribute to its elimination according to its possibilities and on the basis of internationalist cooperation.

This was stressed here today by head of the Czechoslovak delegation Pavel Chlumsky addressing the current session of the Council of the U.N. Development Program.

Within improving international cooperation to the benefit of the development of both the economically backward countries of the Third World and the industrially advanced countries with different social and economic systems it is necessary to improve substantially the coordinating and guiding role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, including UNDP, he said.

In this connection the Czechoslovak delegate stated that cooperation within the U.N. Development Program must get rid of certain cases of granting of onesided privileges and popularizing such forms of cooperation which boost the stabilization of the capitalist exploitative economic mechanism.

Alia Sends Greetings to Mozambique's Chissano

AU2406161188 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Joaquim Chissano, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

The celebration of your National Day gives me the opportunity, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally, to convey cordial greetings to yourself and, through you, sincere wishes to the friendly people of Mozambique for their well-being and for the country's prosperity and development.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express the wish that the relations of friendship existing between our two peoples and countries may continually develop.

Improvements in Trade Sector Called For

AU2206115488 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Jun 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Supplying the People Requires Agile, Responsible, and Cultured Work by the Trade Organs"]

[Excerpts] The party has always devoted particular solicitude to improving supplies to the people. The tasks that it has set out to the state organs of this sector have always been and continue to be important ones and closely linked with the need to meet the demands of the working people and to continually raise their well-being. The investments effected throughout the country to create a powerful material and technical base make possible the tasks posed to the trade organs.

However, as is shown in the recent analysis of the AWP Central Committee Politburo concerning the working of this sector, these possibilities must be utilized with a greater degree of efficiency through more agile and cultured work by the people working in the trade sector. [passage omitted]

The party has always strongly opposed the ideas and inclination to look on the trade sector as being a mere intermediary between the production sector and the consumers, and the Politburo has again drawn attention to these ideas and inclination. Expressions like: "This is what we get from production," "these are the goods that we have and sell," "this is what we have been supplied with," and others like these, show a lack of understanding of the role of the trade sector. They divest the trade sector from its active role and weaken its influence on other sectors. They reflect complacency on the part of those workers and managers who fail to use their initiative and to live with the times.

People working in the trade sector must use their imagination. This is a categorical demand made by the party, and is dictated by the role of the trade sector itself. Imaginative work means that the trade sector must dictate its requirements to the producers as a result of having correctly studied the requirements of consumers. But this imaginative and active role of the trade sector is harmed not infrequently when the workers of this sector consume an excessive amount of time trying to find the right kind of commodities.

One cannot claim that the trade sector is fulfilling the tasks set by the party to improve the supply of small items, when there is a demand for such goods on the part of consumers and, on the other hand, when there are stocks of such goods. In Tirana alone, there are such stocks worth several million leks. And these are new items, produced not more than 2 years ago. Why should such small commodity items have such a slow turnover? The workers of the trade sector, from the enterprises to the ministry itself, must think about this, they must seek the causes of this phenomenon, which may range from an insufficient knowledge of the requirements of consumers, to shortomings in quality, from the functional as well as the aesthetic angle, the price, which may be too high, and so forth. The workers of the trade sector must not limit themselves to annual or longer-term contracts with regard to small items required by consumers, they must be continually on the look-out for such items.

The Politburo meeting stressed that imaginative work on the part of the trade sector collectives means barring the way to poor quality products and to oppose the pressure of the producer enterprises. The alarm must be sounded already at the production stage, in industry as well as agriculture, and the workers of the trade sector must refuse to accept poor quality goods under the pretext of having to act quickly, when goods then remain for years on end in warehouses.

The party has set out considerable tasks particularly concerning trade in the countryside. The state trade sector carries out a considerable volume of its activity in the countryside and, therefore, the role of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, of the respective sections of the executive committees in the districts, and of the enterprises themselves must be increased. The Politburo concluded that the party organs and organizations in the countryside should see to it that the role of the trade sector in the countryside be conceived more broadly. It must not only sell, but must also purchase the surplus product of the cooperativists' plots. [passage omitted]

To enable the trade sector to play its full role in the countryside, it is required that it should go to the countryside, instead of waiting for people in the countryside to come to it. There is no lack of experience in this field. Hundreds of workers have followed the example of Vath Kasmi in various districts, going out to collect the surplus product of cooperativists. But this can

be considered only as a beginning in eliminating previous shortcomings. The increased accumulation of the surplus products of cooperativists through the trade sector—the party instructs—will stimulate production and the benefit will be mutual.

The Politburo stressed the need to provide the trade sector in the countryside with material, technical, and instructional assistance to enable it to carry out its tasks as well as possible. [passage omitted]

Transportation Report Issued to People's Assembly
AU2206090588 Tirana ATA in English
0745 GMT 22 Jun 88

["From the Report of the Council of Ministers Delivered at the 3rd Session of the 11th Legislature of the People's Assembly"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 22 (ATA)—While implementing the policy of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha and in conformity with the concrete conditions and the country's needs, a complex and powerful system of transport, which responds to the growing needs of the economy and the moving of travellers has been created, the report reads among others. Besides, other characteristics of the development of this sector are: the increase of a dense network of roads to the remotest zones, the creation, for the first time, of the railway transport, sea transport and that of inner waters, the increase of the transporting abilities incomparable with the past, the better division into regions of the road transport and the extension of foreign transport in all its kinds. The technical basis for maintenance of means of transport and the production of the spare parts to the aggregates, managing to produce at home several kinds of means of transport, has been strengthened. For the setting up of this complex system of transport and the revival of its means, approximately 6 billion leks, or about 8 percent of the total volume of investments made by the state, have been invested since 1950 to nowadays. This has made possible the increase of the volume of goods transport at faster rates than the social product and the ever better meeting of the needs of economy, whereas the volume of travellers' transport in the last five-year plan increased at rates 3.7 times higher than the growth of the population. Actually, as Comrade Ramiz Alia has emphasized, the main road today should be the intensification of the exploitation of this system of transport that we have created and of the means we possess.

The 9th Congress of the PLA [AWP] has defined important tasks in the field of transport, the report points out. Over the first two years of this five-year plan, transport has ever better met the needs for the transport of goods, ores, products of the extracting and processing industry, agricultural products, building materials, mass consumer goods, goods for export, etc. Meanwhile, the transport effectiveness has been increased.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has emphasized that "the development of economy with high production cannot be understood without the development and broad progress of the railway network." Thanks to the party's policy, today we have a broad network of about 509 kilometers lines [as received] and main branches in 12 districts, which in 1986 were linked with the international railway network. The railways Fier-Vlore, Shkoder-Han i Hotit, and Milot-Rreshen have been commissioned, and work is going on to build the Rreshen-Klos railway. In implementing the tasks of the 5th plenum of the Central Committee of the party for 1982, today the railway transport meets 46 percent of the whole volume of goods transport of the Ministry of Transports. The inventory of the engines and wagons has increased, the engineering basis in Durres has been strengthened, and small engineering bases have been set up in Shkoder, Lac, and Fier, as well as the park of railway means [railroad depot] in Elbasan.

The report stresses that road transport which is now extended to the remotest parts of the country still takes the greatest volume in our transport. The concentrated road transport is organized in every district, which has led to the quicker meeting of the needs and the increase of its effectivity. The road network has been developed throughout the country, the report stresses further on.

The main road network administered by the Ministry of Transports amounts to 6700 kilometers. It links the district centres, those of the agricultural cooperatives, forestry sectors, mines, etc. There are 10,000 kilometers of other roads which link 2,223 villages and 441 centres of united agricultural cooperatives, sectors of agricultural enterprises, forestry sectors, mines, etc.

Putting into life the orientations of the party, the inner and foreign sea transport is developed and consolidated, the sea ports are extended and mechanized, the report points out. In 1987 as against 1985, 12.4 percent more goods were transported through the inner sea transport, whereas the ships of the foreign transport have transported 32 percent of our export-import goods.

Implementing the tasks set by the 5th plenum of the Central Committee of 1982, other kinds of the inner and technological transport are developed.

Today, about 60 per cent of the volume of goods needed to be transported among the agricultural economies is met through simple means of transport.

The proceedings of this session will raise higher the mobilisation of the working people of transport to see to the 80th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Enver Hoxha, our beloved and unforgettable leader with realized tasks, to carry forward the work in the field of transport and to realise with success the tasks of the 8th five-year plan, the report writes in conclusion.

People's Assembly Session Concludes Proceedings

AU2306082588 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 22 (ATA)—The third sitting of the third session of the 11th legislature of the People's Assembly opened today before noon.

The deputies and guests burst out into enthusiastic applauses when Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, and the other party and state leaders: Comrades Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Prokop Murra, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani; the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Kico Mustaqi, Llambi Gegprifti, Pirro Kondi, Qirjako Mihali, and Vangjel Cerrava entered the hall.

At this sitting the deputies unanimously approved the decision "On the Development of Overland, Railway, and Maritime Transport and Inner Transport in the Countryside."

Then, the assembly passed onto the second item of the agenda. The floor was given to the minister of transports, Deputy Luan Babameto, who on behalf of the Council of Ministers presented the Railway Draft Code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. This, he said among the other things, is a new legal act that arranges the juridical relations in the railway transport, in this important branch of transport which has assumed a perceptible development.

On behalf of the Judicial Permanent Committee of the People's Assembly, the report for this draft code was presented by the chairwoman of this commission, Deputy Dashurie Gjunkshi.

The deputies unanimously approved in principle, article per article, and in general the Railway Code of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The third item of the agenda being unanimously approved, the law "On the Organization Of Production and Distribution of Seeds and Fruit Tree Saplings," the floor was taken by Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, who on behalf of the Presidium, presented the report on the decrees issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

The deputies unanimously approved in general and separately the decrees issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Then Petro Dode, chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly, made the closing speech. He said among the other things that the third session of the 11th legislature of the People's Assembly wound up its proceedings with full success.

At this session we examined and discussed the tasks laid to the further development of overland, railway, and maritime transport as well as to the inner transport in the countryside.

This important branch of economy increases, strengthens, and expands in every corner of our country from one five-year plan to the other. Through large investments and due to the constant care, there was created a powerful transport, which is now meeting ever better the growing needs of the economy and the service to the people as well. These problems were also discussed at length by the permanent commissions of the People's Assembly.

This year we are to celebrate important events: These days we will commemorate the 45th anniversary of our People's Army, we are on the eve of the 80th anniversary of the birth of our beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, and are looking forward to the 6th Congress of the Agricultural Cooperatives. Therefore, in steel-like unity with the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, let us make use of the revolutionary drive of the masses, their boundless love for our glorious party, for the brilliant and immortal deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha, to realize all the tasks, to march always onward on the road of Enver.

At this, the third session of the 11th legislature of the People's Assembly successfully wound up its proceedings.

Conservative Restraints on Youth Deplored

AU2306134388 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 17 Jun 88 p 3-4

[Professor Hamit Beqja article: "Against the Taboos That Hamper the Education and Ideological Maturation of Young People"]

[Text] The party has recently once again strongly stressed that our young people are progressing surely on the road of socialism. "Our younger generation," Comrade Ramiz Alia has underlined, "works and lives according to the party's teachings, and is inspired by its ideals. It has great revolutionary strength and energy which we now see evident and reaching speedy fruition in every aspect of life."

But problems and new phenomena arise in the life and education of young people too. These are often of an involved nature and reflect the rich, intensive, yet not unopposed developments of our socialist life with its

inexorable forward march. They are problems that perforce call for the appropriate responses, treatments, and solutions, which are often of new kinds.

Our young people today, following in the steps of our rich and famous revolutionary traditions, are also distinguished by the characteristics of the age, and even of the future. They are growing up increasingly knowledgeable, acquiring a deeper and more extensive education, and a richer and more diverse store of information about society. They are attracted to new things; they demand them and fight for them. They are active transmitters of general social progress today, with its healthy national and socialist form and content. Those who fail to see these developments are like ostriches that stubbornly close their eyes for fear that the sun will blind them.

But, as Comrade Enver Hoxha and the party have constantly emphasized, under the conditions of the complex and multifaceted development under which young people reach maturity, there are also problematic and contradictory aspects. Young people do not participate in practical life for a long time, and are not tempered early and thoroughly in the revolutionary school of life. If their search for the new is not given correct and qualified assistance, they may err and become tempted by false coin. This is all the more true when the corrupting and disorienting influence of the bourgeois and revisionist world and its propaganda is ever increasingly aimed at them.

Under these circumstances in which we demand an unremitting revolutionization of young people's entire lives and of the methods of educational work with them, the influence of some outmoded and bureaucratic practices and patterns of thinking which impoverish young people's lives and hamper their education and revolutionary maturation is preventing the attainment of these goals. As Comrade Ramiz Alia has pointed out, certain taboos inherited from the past continue to exert their influence on this process. Of course, these have not only been inherited from feudal-bourgeois society, but have arisen along the involved and difficult road which we have followed up till now in constructing socialism. In their opposition to the developments and problems of the life and world of young people today, these attitudes relegate the open discussion of young people's demands and interests to an unmentionable taboo. Obviously, this is a question of anachronistic, conservative, patriarchal, dogmatic, and sectarian taboos that are in opposition to Marxist-Leninist ideology, communist morality, modern scientific and sociological thinking, and the acute problems of young people's upbringing and development.

Where do we see these taboos, and what are they like?

First, these obstacles placed in young people's path stem directly from a one-sided and mistaken understanding of how young people today are growing up. When they judge young people, their moral character, their behavior and standards, and their duties and obligations, those who have fallen victim to conservative taboos forget the dramatic and thorough changes that have taken place in the life of the entire people, and especially of young people, during the socialist era. They particularly fail to take into consideration the profound transformations that are reflected today in people's, and especially young people's, spiritual outlook, mentality and psychology, in their upbringing, tastes, expectations, and habits. They do not or will not understand that young people today have made great progress in these areas. For these people, everything is supposed to remain more or less as it used to be, especially as regards relations between the generations. If you say to these people that socialist industrialization, dramatic demographic changes, the process of urbanization, the destruction of patriarchal law codes, the rejection and abandonment of old customs, the general spiritual emancipation of our new man and especially the younger generation, the mass schooling of young people, even if hitherto relatively little tied to the practical life of society, and other progressive social phenomena are still accompanied by contradictions and transient growing pains which are especially reflected in certain circles of young people, they will think you are attempting to justify these unpleasant phenomena and the specific alien symptoms. If you even examine these problems, they take you for a liberal in both the moral and even the political sense of the word. If they do not say this openly, they think it.

However, the failure to consider these problems realistically and in the light of our great achievements and new problems comes back by a roundabout route to nothing other than these old taboos; it prevents one from understanding life in its revolutionary and dialectical course, prevents one especially from seeing the dynamic revolution in the lives of young people, cuts one off from them, and prevents one from helping them when they are at a very sensitive age, when they demand their own place in life, and when they are defining the ideals which will guide them and the ways in which these ideals will be fulfilled. These failures and errors of understanding and these taboos give rise to coolness and bitterness in relations with young people in society, at work, in school, and even, or especially, in family life.

Conservative taboos often prevent adults from helping young people to understand themselves, their present and future, and their rights and duties. These adults may not only be parents, ordinary citizens and members of society, but also teachers and educationalists, who consider themselves well-qualified. This in particular leads to a noticeable paralysis of young people's active communist self-education.

For lack of such work with them, young people find themselves unable to support with the necessary scientific knowledge what they may have learned through their own experience. The specific features of young people's personalities and psychology are not considered either in class or in other activities. This includes even the positive characteristics of the younger generation—

their boyish energy, their spirit of revolutionary romanticism, their frankness and sincerity, and the purity of their first loves; it also includes young people's volatility, the negativism observable at a certain age, various signs of outward bravado, and a kind of general lack of correspondence between their behavior and the essence of their personalities. These latter features especially worry many upholders of taboos. But it is these very same people who are against analyzing these things openly, and discussing them actively among the masses of young people and even among adults. They are opposed to any frank debate about these issues. According to their conservative and patriarchal logic, there is no way of freeing them from their slavery to these taboos, whether in school, in the family, or in society at large.

The taboos are especially strict regarding problems of private morality. Yet life includes these problems, and Marxists do not flinch at them. As Marx liked to say, there is nothing human that is alien to us. From this point of view, let us consider the problem of sex education, which is so important for young people, and even for adults. It is a question of a sound, scientific, materialist, and Marxist form of education, based on communist morality, which helps people to understand themselves and their partners better. Is it not surprising, not to say regrettable, that even the simplest biological and hygienic aspects of this subject, quite apart from its social and ethical dimensions, are not discussed not merely in the family, but in schools and the information media? The greatest wonder is that these pernicious taboos are apparently taken "seriously," if they are not viewed with a certain fear, even by doctors, who carry a burden of responsibility in such matters.

But what about the problems of the cultural, artistic, and aesthetic information young people absorb? It is very extensive and varied, but often contradictory, and sometimes even antieducational. This is a matter particularly of the programs that penetrate through foreign radio and television. These include a lot of poisonous weeds, vulgar froth, and stupefying hashish that is pervaded with the cult of sex and violence and the promotion of rose-tinted views of life and bogus sensationalist "dramas." Must not young people be taught to separate the wheat from the chaff, to gradually acquire the necessary immunity to such things, alongside maturity of judgment, and healthy tastes? But those who uphold the taboos do not help in this at all. Many of them may perhaps try to stop the penetration of this kind of material, but they do not have the slightest success; or they say to young people: Are you not fed up with such nonsense and filth, or are you not ashamed of yourselves? However, young people, who can be "tempted" by "forbidden fruit," need mature, capable, and qualified assistance to discuss such issues. This may perhaps be difficult for parents, but why do not teachers, qualified social activists, and the youth organization do something, and come closer to young people in order to debate these issues? Even if they themselves do not support the taboos, they nonetheless live in their shadow.

We cannot omit to mention the reasons why these taboos are still alive and active among us. The reasons are many and complex. They are not without their objective origins, but are mainly subjective in character.

The primary reasons are questions of knowledge; partial truths become hypertrophied in a metaphysical form. Intertwined with them are ideological factors of the most varied kinds. Conservative taboos are nourished by deeply-rooted dogmatic attitudes and new kinds of one-sidedness and doctrinaire distortions in the presentation of socialist viewpoints. But these taboos can also assume a political hue. They can be expressed in a narrow and sectarian treatment of young people which underestimates their strengths, abilities, and revolutionary and revolutionizing activity, and smothers and neutralizes their self-motivated, militant spirit, driving young people back to passive and apathetic attitudes.

The moral aspect of this problem is extremely acute. Conservative taboos have a markedly patriarchal and petit bourgeois character. Pretending to be defenders of valuable traditions and of a kind of traditional national puritanism, these taboos usually have a markedly religious character. They exert pressure upon young people from positions that go so far as to totally deny their spiritual world, even using the most primitive and infantile methods against the personalities and capacities of young people and the general status they have won in our socialist society, as well as against the new standards which now pervade the life of our entire society, especially among the younger generation. It is no wonder that these conservative, fanatical views are also combined, on the other hand, with sentimental and even liberal tendencies. Oscillation between one extreme and another and the mechanistic union of opposite extremes are characteristic of educational practices under petit bourgeois influences.

From the psychological angle, old taboos, sometimes assuming a "new" and "modern" disguise, prevent the younger generation from affirming their personalities, developing, taking their place in life as early as possible, enjoying our new socialist life and participating actively in its construction. In refusing to take note of the psychological characteristics of their age group, they mechanically transplant one-sided and outmoded educational methods into work with our modern young people.

From the pedagogical angle, antique taboos still have a broad field of operation. Out of anxiety for the purity of young people's spiritual world and their healthy growth and upbringing, which is in itself an entirely proper concern that will always have its place, upholders of these taboos attempt to drive young people into a state of pedantic dependence and automatic subjection. From an educational and psychological viewpoint, these people exhibit a marked lack of patience and tact, and even an outright intolerance that is against the humane and

democratic principles of our socialist philosophy of education. This fetters young people's personalities, curbs their revolutionary initiative, and enfeebles their self-motivation.

Our party has always waged an uncompromising struggle against these conservative taboos. It has always promoted the all-around communist education of the younger generation; it has emancipated young people and shown them new roads of development, education, and mass employment. It has hurled them into revolutionary action in all areas of life, and trained them in revolutionary methods. Our younger generation has emerged into the wide arena of social life as an active, constructive, and compelling force.

This struggle is a long one. It is incessant, but has its roundabout routes in surmounting such obstacles and difficulties as the outmoded and conservative taboos and prejudices that still revive here and there, and take root when they find hospitable soil. This is why the party draws our attention to the need to intensify the ideological struggle against this anachronistic thinking that is so encrusted with the mold of centuries, with the aim of advancing the complex but noble project of the communist education of the younger generation.

BCP CC Announces Plenum 19 July

AU2706163988 Sofia BTA in English
1447 GMT 27 Jun 88

["Announcement of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA)—The Politburo has decided to call a plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party on restructuring of the intellectual sphere on July 19, 1988.

TU Might Close Plants; Bad Conditions Cited

AU2606163388 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian
23 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[Petur Bobanats report: "Uncompromising Protection of Man"]

[Text] Work has been halted at the plant. Some workshop or other is "sealed" because of intolerable working conditions. Who gives them this right? And what about the plan, the state's interests, and what is to become of the people? These arguments are no longer valid. Precisely this extreme measure of closure, however undesirable, is the best protection for the plan and the state's interests and, most of all, shows specific concern for the people who are carrying out their labor obligations. Self-management combines the economic and social interests of the labor collectives and the producers into a single whole.

The discussion at the session of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council was conducted from this, the only correct viewpoint. The main point on the session's agenda was stated very clearly: The state of affairs and measures for resolving the problems of labor protection at plants and installations with particularly difficult working conditions, where there is a direct danger of production accidents threatening the lives of the workers.

It was quite clear. It emerges from the report of the Commission for Labor Protection and Social Security that, of the 225 enterprises with abnormal working conditions observed and put on report during the last 2 years, 20 enterprises have an extremely unsatisfactory working environment, falling far outside any acceptable limits. In other words, they still lie in the "zone" most under threat. For each of these plants the Commission for Labor Protection and Social Security has compiled voluminous files, the documents in which—findings from inspections by competent bodies, recommendations, decisions, orders, memoranda, inspection reports, analyses, measures, plans, and minutes of conversations with economic leaders and self-management bodies of the labor collectives—delineate the long, difficult road of the efforts to escape from the risk situation.

Having been familiarized with this constructive approach to the problem, the session of the Secretariat summed up the situation as follows: The practical actions taken are not in accordance with the severity, importance, and especially the possible extreme unfavorable consequences of the working conditions in the enterprises brought to account. The main reason for this situation is indisputable: The questions connected with achieving a consistent, lasting improvement of working conditions do not occupy their due place in the economic policies and activity of a number of plants and trusts. The mechanisms and approaches contained in the new legal and regulatory code have not been mastered and applied, nor are the inner resources and capacities of the collectives for solving the problems with their own means being utilized.

The Secretariat's decision—logical, consistent, and constructive—stems from the above. The Secretariat has relieved a group of enterprises that have successfully reorganized their working environment from the obligation of accounting for their situation (proof that the problems do have solutions). It proposes that the Ministry of the Economy and Planning, the relevant associations and economic trusts, and trade union federations should intensify control and render the necessary assistance to fully implement the measures for totally correcting the working environment in the enterprises in their spheres that have been put on report (giving the precise addresses).

—The Commission for Labor Protection and Social Welfare under the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, together with the trade union federations, is to bring actions against the officials who failed to fulfill their obligations arising from the previous decisions and start action to shut down those production plants and installations where the lives of workers are directly placed at risk.

The following installations are threatened with "sealing off": certain installations, production facilities, and lines in the Devnya Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant; the Purva Komsomolska Thermoelectric Power Plant and the briquette factory in Radnevo; the Dimo Khadzhidimov Woodworking Plant in Blagoevgrad; the Geo Milev Starch and Glucose Combine in Sofia; and the Vulcan Cement Plant in Dimitrovgrad. Acute labor protection and ecological problems have arisen at the Maritsa-Iztok and Maritsa-3 Thermoelectric Power Plants in Dimitrovgrad, metallurgical enterprises in Plovdiv and Kurdzhali, and a number of other industrial installations. The situation at these installations is currently being further analyzed, and a mechanism for shutting them down that is painless for the people will be worked out with the economic organs of the associations, the federal trade union councils, and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, with the participation of the labor collectives themselves. The working man will be given guarantees for his future employment in production.

Any commentary is superfluous. There can be no compromises where man's fate, health, and peaceful labor are concerned.

The Secretariat of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council also discussed the issue of supplying suitable cadres to strengthen the work on labor protection and social security in the municipal trade union councils and the entire trade union system. The adopted decision provides real opportunities for engaging regular "Labor Protection and Social Security" chief inspectorates in the larger municipalities to serve as a further municipal council of the Bulgarian trade unions, for concluding fixed-term labor contracts with retired lawyers, and for involving competent persons as voluntary workers for short-term labor-law services.

The resolution of this problem will speed up the mastering and implementation of the new functions and responsibilities of the municipal trade union councils and will increase the level of protection of the legal rights and interests of the workers and the labor collectives.

Stanishev Interviewed on Relations With Syria
PM1506154788 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic
2 Jun 88 p 3

[Report on interview with BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev by 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kafri; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department, has expressed the BCP's and his country's appreciation of Syria's party, people, and leader for their principled stands and constructive role in the region in the face of imperialism and Zionism and their hostile schemes. [passage omitted]

Dimitur added: With great satisfaction I met with a number of comrades in both the National and Regional Commands of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. [passage omitted]

During the meetings we reviewed bilateral party relations and the measures taken to implement the cooperation program between our parties to strengthen our relations of friendship and develop them so as to serve the interests of the two friendly parties. We also discussed the current political situation in the region. [passage omitted]

He added: We believe that the Syrian forces' entry into the southern suburb of Beirut has returned life to normal. And had it not been for these forces, calm, security, and stability could not have prevailed. It was these forces which stopped the fratricide, bloodshed, and destruction, thus thwarting the schemes and conspiracies of Lebanon's enemies. [passage omitted]

We believe that a comprehensive and permanent solution to the Middle East problem can be achieved via an international conference under UN auspices to be attended by all the parties concerned and the UN Security Council's permanent members. We support the conference and the Arabs' concept of it, whether regarding joint or independent representation. [passage omitted]

Stanishev added: The convening of the fourth summit in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and their extensive discussions of disarmament issues, enhancing international relaxation and resolving problems of the age, prove that there are new elements in international relations. What is being discussed at the fourth summit in Moscow does not concern the Soviet Union and the United States alone; it concerns the entire world. That is why it is natural for the millions to focus their eyes on Moscow, hoping that the summit will succeed in resolving the problems and eliminating the dangers of a nuclear war, which threatens mankind. Undoubtedly the elimination of strategic weapons from the world will inspire new hopes and provide suitable opportunities for solutions to regional problems as well as problems concerning liberation movements. [passage omitted].

Soviet Envoy Discusses Upcoming CPSU Conference
AU2306174888 Sofia BTA in English
1654 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA)—The 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU will adopt long-term objectives which will determine the strategy and tactics of Soviet "perestroyka".

Mr Viktor Sharapov, the USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, told a news conference here today that what matters most is that the processes of democratisation in all spheres of public life in the Soviet Union should become irreversible, that the most appropriate ways should be identified to speed up reform, building on previous achievement and on the already covered historical path.

There is increasing support for restructuring in Soviet society, and glasnost is one of the guarantees of the success of this reform programme, the Soviet envoy emphasised. "Perestroyka" should be conceived as a process which will be strengthening and promoting socialism.

Discussing his country's foreign policy in the light of new political thinking, Mr Viktor Sharapov indicated that on the international scene the USSR is seeking to build confidence, cooperation and equality in state-to-state relations.

The ambassador emphasised that new political thinking has already borne fruit in the Soviet-American INF Treaty and in the strengthening of international security.

USSR Ambassador Sharapov Views Restructuring

AU2706103188 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian
23 Jun 88 p 1, 3

[Article by Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria: "Our Policy Is Aimed at the Present and Future World"]

[Text] A great and revolutionary innovation, restructuring in all areas of our political, social, and cultural life is now under way in the Soviet Union. It is our intention to fundamentally remodel the construction of socialism which our people built up over 70 years with great efforts. It is our goal to improve and restructure this edifice, because we have the opportunity and we are facing the need to live in an even brighter and more comfortable socialist home—so that the working people's living and working conditions may become more prosperous. The goal of restructuring is forcefully to reveal the humanitarian essence and nature of socialism, to uncover its constructive power and to make it visible to everyone.

However, the more intensely we engage in restructuring our country, the more we observe with growing satisfaction that this process is also taking place in the other, fraternal countries in one way or another. As a result of this, restructuring is no longer a specifically Soviet phenomenon, but is a phenomenon, characteristic of the socialist world, and hence, the international significance of restructuring becomes evident.

The changes that are now underway in fraternal Bulgaria are welcomed with great attention and interest in the Soviet Union. These changes are taking place along with the implementation of the postulates submitted to the 13th BCP Congress, and to the subsequent BCP Central Committee Plenums, including the BCP National Conference. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the goals and trends of restructuring in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union basically coincide. We, Soviet people, all greatly rejoice at this coincidence. The Soviet working people, in striving to implement fundamental changes in their own country, with all their hearts wish their Bulgarian friends complete success in implementing the restructuring process. We not only wish this, but together with all of you, we are searching for ways to accelerate economic development in our two countries, we are searching for scientific-technical and economic progress. We are exchanging mutual experience and are seeking for the better opportunities that exist in both our countries. This mutual enriching is increasingly useful to all of us in all our actions.

We can assert with satisfaction that the new political thinking makes our foreign policy dynamic and effective. With particular emphasis we must stress the relations with the socialist countries as a priority trend in our new political thinking. These relations are based on the Leninist principles of independence and the equal rights of each party and country. Our international relations are of particular importance in this respect, since they are built on the basis of common interests and of our joint responsibility for the destiny of socialism.

We are combining our new political thinking with important initiatives that are now the focus of attention of the world public and which have evoked the most heated discussions. I would like to enumerate these initiatives, which are well known to you. In the first place I would like to mention the program on the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of our millenium, followed by the establishment of a common, worldwide security system and the building of our own all-European home continent, as well as the improvement of relations in the Asia-Pacific region. The stands of the socialist community member countries on the principles of the defensive strength and nonaggressive nature of our military doctrine, laid down in the respective document adopted by the Warsaw Pact member countries, and the idea of creating a system of international economic security are no less important for the preservation of world peace.

This is actually nothing but a brief enumeration of the initiatives that have resulted from the new thinking. These initiatives have already penetrated the policy and practical actions of our states.

The development of Soviet-American relations is an example of new political thinking. They have traveled a long and complicated path—from Geneva, through Reykjavik, from Washington to Moscow. The most important result from the development of these relations was the INF Treaty. We agreed that missiles directed against the Soviet Union should be eliminated from Western Europe, and in exchange for this we eliminated more of our missiles. However, we had to agree on a compromise, because the advantage is mutual in this respect—it results in the strengthening of security.

The results of the Moscow summit are well-known. I would just like to point out one thing in this connection—namely that the Soviet-American dialogue continues to develop so as to include all crucial problems of world policy and crucial problems of bilateral Soviet-U.S. relations in its sphere of practical activities. Naturally, this implies that such processes are not only serving the interests of the Soviet and American peoples, but the interests of all mankind on a global scale. Regardless of the presently existing differences, we are not afraid of them and we are searching for new methods to resolve these problems through political means.

Our steps in settling the Afghanistan problems are examples of new political thinking. It is no secret that this a painful problem for the Soviet people and that the Afghanistan issue exerted a negative influence upon the political atmosphere in the world. In proposing new solutions for Afghanistan, we did not rely on benevolent wishes, but once more on the real changes that occurred in Afghanistan itself and in the situation around this

country. As a result of an extensive political and diplomatic work, thanks to the coordinated efforts of the Afghan and Soviet sides, the Geneva agreements could be reached.

Yes, we are getting used to comparing the results of our work to the specific practical results it produces. This is how we are looking at the results of our practical foreign policy today. The question arises—and it is a most important question of global significance—whether we have recently succeeded in eliminating the real threat of war. Yes, we have succeeded in doing so. This assessment is reflected in the Theses adopted by the CPSU Central Committee for the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference. The international prestige of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries was considerably enhanced because we were able to implement a drastic change toward the political settlement of numerous crucial problems, as a result of which the confidence in Soviet foreign policy and in the foreign policy of the other socialist countries has improved.

We are justifiably stating that our foreign policy must reflect the humanitarian substance of socialism, that it must create the most favorable conditions on the world scene for restructuring in our own countries. Our restructuring process is now exerting a positive impact upon the whole world—upon the peoples in capitalist countries, upon the nonaligned states, upon the entire world-wide public opinion.

The image of socialism has totally changed today. The myths about its allegedly aggressive nature are collapsing, and this also applies to the legends concerning the fact that socialism is allegedely incapable of self-development. People have now adopted a different attitude toward socialism and they also have a different approach to Western propaganda. This propaganda is used to indoctrinate people, persuading them that socialism meant deficiency in the sphere of democracy, shortage of housing and food supply, and subjection to the "evil empire" which is destined, sooner or later, to be eliminated from the historical development of mankind. Thanks to the restructuring processes, socialism in our countries today is acquiring an ever increasing force of attraction.

We can all witness today how our collective and common experience in innovating socialism is developing. Our most important duty is to complete the great cause of restructuring and to implement it. The countries of socialism will look quite different, as a result of this accomplished restructuring process. Our quality of life and the quality of our labor will greatly improve and the role played by the socialist community will be different. As a result of all this, the socialist community will become the force of attraction which will be followed by other peoples in their progress.

Trade Union Cooperation With Romania Discussed
AU2706185288 Sofia BTA in English
1656 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, June 27 (BTA)—Talks opened here today between a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, led by Mr Petur Dyulgerov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, and a delegation of the Romanian Trade Unions, headed by Mr Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation in Romania.

The sides assessed the relations between the two trade union amalgamations as good and fruitful. They expressed their determination to persevere in strengthening and promoting their cooperation in the spirit of the common understanding between the two countries' party leaders and heads of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu.

Mr Petur Dyulgerov and Mr Miu Dobrescu briefed each other on the activities and the tasks which the two trade unions fulfill at this stage. It was emphasised that the current talks will contribute to the further promotion of contacts and cooperation between the two countries' trade unions.

The two officials stressed the importance of the forthcoming meeting of Balkan trade union leaders in Belgrade.

Western Assertions on Polansky Trial Refuted
LD2806082088 Prague CTK in English 0740 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 28 (CTK)—The socialist state holds in esteem the work of everyone irrespective of his world outlook, religion and conviction, but "this seems to displease some circles in our country and especially abroad where they try to misuse religion for political ends and arouse an atmosphere of tension and confrontation".

RUDE PRAVO said this today in an article refuting Western assertions about the trial of Ivan Polansky from Nova Dubnica, central Slovakia, who had been duplicating and distributing in many copies illegal printed matter in three Slovak districts. He was tried on charges of subverting the Republic and sentenced to four years in prison, the lowest punishment carried by the relevant paragraph of the Penal Code.

Western information media took up the case and provided biased and untruthful information about Polansky's activity and the trial. "According to the principle that the end justifies the means, they used the tested method of combing semitruths, concealed and evident deceptions and intentional misinformation. For example, they complained that the court proceedings were 'closed' and spoke about various restrictions from the side of Czechoslovak state bodies, but at the same time said that 'the defendant's friends' were present at the trial."

The Western information media "strive to give the impression that his activity had exclusively religious, pastoral and all but educational aims. They present him as a defender of the rights of the church and believers, as 'human and civil rights'," the paper said.

RUDE PRAVO explained the real essence of Ivan Polansky's activity, saying that he had been distributing "written matter containing gross attacks against the socialist social system, giving publicity to the ideology of clerical fascism, defending the policy of the so-called Slovak state (of the Second World War), glorifying its officials and demanding their rehabilitation."

It also contained "statements defaming the constitutional bodies and officials of our state, including the president, and Czechoslovakia's allies. It described as criminal the education based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The texts promulgated racism and nationalism. Many statements did not in the least differ from those used by the criminal Goebbels propaganda."

Most of the duplicated matter came from "anti-communist periodicals issued by Slovak political eimgrants. The orgin could be proved beyond doubt."

RUDE PRAVO stressed in conclusion that "promulgation of fascism can in no case be presented as search for the historical truth whether its foreign or domestic defenders like this or not."

Tomasek 'Hopes' for Solution of Church Problem
AU2406154288 Vienna NEUE KRONENZEITUNG in German 24 Jun 88 p 7

[Kurt Seinitz report: "Prague Cardinal: For the First Time I See an Opportunity To Come to a Solution!"]

[Text] Prague—While the pope for the first time will meet with tens of thousands of people who can freely cross the borders to see him (Hungary and Yugoslavia), CSSR Primate Frantisek Tomasek is residing in his gloomy Baroque palace in the Prague Hradcany Castle, next door to the castle of Gustav Husak. However, hardly ever before has the Prague archbishop been seen so optimistic as these days. The 89-year old—hale and hearty and exceptionally fit—wants to be "especially careful" in his statements because "delicate negotiations are under way." Maybe he will be able to say more before long, he says.

"Delicate Negotiations" [subhead]

As for today, he says, no more than this: There is hope that a basic solution will be found. Assumptions are justified, that the political leaders now "want to rid themselves of the problem with the church." Cardinal Tomasek: "For the first time I see an opportunity that dioceses, which have been abandoned for years, may get a bishop again."

Out of the 13 CSSR dioceses, today only five have a bishop or an administrator. Cardinal Tomasek considers the church petition signed by hundreds of thousands of CSSR citizens and submitted to the government as one of the reasons for the new and flexible atmosphere for negotiations.

A high political representative in Prague this week pointed out to the NEUE KRONENZEITUNG that the leadership wanted to put an end to the permanent conflict with the church. "We even no longer insist that the bishops belong to the organization Pacem in Terris (loyal to the regime). However, belonging to Pacem in Terris must not be a reason for exclusion either."

"No Regime Bishops" [subhead]

In an earlier talk with Austrian journalists, CSSR Minister President Strougal also struck a conciliatory note: "We are making an effort to promote the dialogue." Self-critically, the premier added that in the past mistakes might have been committed and sometimes "rigid viewpoints" were taken. Now patience is required, he added.

"Catholics Themselves To Blame" [subhead]

Another interlocutor in Prague put the situation in simpler terms: "The Catholic Church is being harshly oppressed in this country and the Catholics themselves are to blame for this situation. After the war, we greatly strengthened the position of the Communists in free elections-and it was the Catholics who also voted communist."

RUDE PRAVO on Past Economic Reforms, Lessons

AU2706123188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jun 88 p 4

[Article by Zdenek Haba: "Waves of Unequal Height; Economic Reforms in the CSSR"]

[Excerpts] The restructuring of the economic mechanism, which is a necessary condition for our national economy's transition to the intensive type of economic development, has had its predecessors in the history of the management of our economy. In the industrially advanced economy which the CSSR had when embarking on the path of socialist development, the need to apply principles of intensive development more markedly was felt right from the beginning of socialist construction. This need gradually resulted in three attempts at economic reform (in the late fifties, in the second half of the sixties, and at the beginning of the eighties), the general aims of which were essentially identical: to increase the efficiency of production, speed up scientific and technological progress, ensure economic balance, reinforce the initiative of the economic sphere and all working people, put an end to administrative and bureaucratic approaches to management and, by all this, to consolidate and raise the living standards of all people.

The shortcomings which the reforms were supposed to fend off were also similar. The fact that these shortcomings persevered that long, despite consistent criticism from even the highest party and state agencies, shows how deeply they had struck root, and it also shows the magnitude of the difficulties that lie before the current restructuring of the economic mechanism. [passage omitted]

In the years 1945-49 the CSSR [as published; the name CSSR was first used in 1960] had a regulated market economy, in which the private sector had a considerable share. [passage omitted]

After the liquidation of the private sector, it was necessary to establish a cohesive system of planned management for the entire national economy. The system which served as a model was that which existed at the beginning of the fifties in the USSR. [passage omitted] It was a system of management that conformed with the specific situation of the USSR's postwar reconstruction. [passage omitted] It was marked by stringent centralization and redistribution of means. [passage omitted] A number of its elements were taken over by us without due regard for our own conditions, specific features, and experiences. [passage omitted]

As early as 1 year after its introduction, the new system of management came under fire, especially because of its excessive centralization and concomitant phenomena. The CPCZ National Conference in 1956 outlined principles, according to which the system of management was to be changed. The set guidelines and their further itemization in February 1957 became the foundation of our first economic reform, which was ushered in 1958. [passage omitted]

Initially, the introduction of the new system of management made itself felt positively. However, assessments of this first economic reform concur in that it contained certain shortcomings and inconsistencies (the price system remained unchanged, the reform was not projected into the sphere of trade and services, investments continued to be dependent on subsidies to a large extent, and so forth) and that its introduction, too, was inconsistent. Some management cadres were unwilling or unable to accept the requirements of the reform. [passage omitted] Nonetheless, the reform did establish a certain conceptual basis that might have been finalized by subsequent developments, cleansed of its shortcomings, and thus become an effective means of accelerating the development of our economy in both quantitative and qualitative terms.

However, the reform was not given the opportunity to prove its justification over the long term. The Third 5-Year Plan (1961-65) was compiled in such a way that it could not be fulfilled. Added to this there were a number of unfavorable external circumstances, as a result of which the annual plan for 1962 had to be scaled down considerably, the 5-year plan virtually fell apart, and the plan lost validity.

Under these conditions, the new system of management was gradually abandoned in the years 1961-62 and central command management was restored. The 12th CPCZ Congress in 1962 responded to the unfavorable economic development with a resolution to draw up a new 7-year plan (1964-70). The annual implementation plan for 1963 was to be its springboard. However, even this plan was not compiled satisfactorily, interventions in the excessive capital investment were lacking in concept, enterprises were short of outlooks for even the medium term, industrial production declined (in some branches very drastically), and supplier-user relations were severely disrupted. The outcome was an unprecedented phenomenon in the development of socialist countries until then—an absolute decline in the volume of generated national income. The 1962 level of national income was not achieved even by the year 1965.

Views on how to deal with the problems that had emerged varied. However, there was no doubt that the system of planned management would have to be changed in one way or another. [passage omitted]

The CPCZ Central Committee session in January 1965 dealt in detail with planned management and adopted a resolution of principle on the main directions of improving the planned management of the national economy. [passage omitted]

The concept of economic reform adopted in 1965 contains a number of aspects that also form part of the current projects for restructuring the economic mechanism, not only in terms of the main directions, but partly also in particular solutions and even in specific formulations. [passage omitted]

Let us recall that economic reforms were also intensively worked on in other socialist countries in the sixties, including in the USSR where important resolutions on improving the management of industry were published in September and October 1965, including the decree on the socialist state enterprise of 4 October 1965 containing theses on full-fledged economic accountability. Economic reform did not assert itself in the USSR at that time, and was later phased out. The current economic reform in the Hungarian People's Republic is considered to be the direct and immediate evolution of that reform.

In the theoretical discussion about economic reform that was launched, the false dichotomy—plan or market—assumed the central place. [passage omitted] Some theorists, among whom O. Sik occupied a prominent place, interpreted the plan in a one-sided manner as an instrument of the discredited administrative management. The market, on the other hand, was being idealized as the basic means of restoring economic balance and ensuring technical development, as the most reliable instrument of safeguarding the needs of the population. The low standard of central decisionmaking, subjectivism, lack of concepts, indecision, and clinging to methods of management that evidently failed all played into the hands of [the exponents of] these views, which were winning a steadily growing number of followers, partly because of their rational core, the actual need to make more intensive use of commodity-monetary relations in the management of the economy, and partly simply because of the persuasive power of the self-confident tone of their promoters. [passage omitted]

The general orientation of the economic reform as formulated in the resolution of the January plenum of 1965 was undoubtedly correct. The conclusions of that session and their practical implementation brought an economic recovery and upswing. It can be regretted that this resolution was distorted and deformed in the course of further developments. The door to this distortion and deformation was opened by the general political development at that time, which ultimately resulted in a crisis in the party and society, but also by the ill-considered pressure on the acceleration of the reform, which had not been adequately prepared, by the incompleteness of work on the Fourth 5-Year Plan, and by other circumstances. [passage omitted]

The reasons for the failure of the economic reform can be sought in the weakened authority of central management, both direct and indirect; in the climate of low economic demands, which thwarted the effective impact of indirect economic instruments of management; in the inconsistent application of individual elements of the reform and the lack of their coherence (the use of gross income, for instance); and in the general uncertainty of enterprises concerning their future, which prompted them to intensively assert their momentary interests. This uncertainly also had its roots in the speculations about the further evolution of the economic reform that were to be found in some background materials and public statements of reform advocates, speculations that sometimes overstepped the bounds beyond which the arrangement and management of the economy departs from socialist principles.

The development of the reform in the year 1968 also discredited the correct ideas contained in it. The reform was stopped and, even though the 14th CPCZ Congress put forward the thesis about continuation of economic reform devoid of revisionist views, this did not happen in reality. [passage omitted]

In the early seventies we were able to register positive economic results. Although it may sound paradoxical, this made itself felt negatively in the development of the system of management. It seemed that reform ceased to be necessary and the tendency to "gradually perfect" the central administrative system of management through its development and strengthening became dominant. [passage omitted]

The sphere of economic management mostly interpreted the lingering difficulties as partial shortcomings, that could be removed by equally partial measures, that is, not as symptoms of the necessity of a systemic transition toward a new, intensive type of reproduction and toward a qualitatively new system of planned management commensurate with this new, intensive type of reproduction.

A number of such partial measures were prepared and implemented during the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1976-80). [passage omitted] However, because the inadequacy of these adjustments was felt more and more strongly, work on more comprehensive and profound changes started, in accordance with documents of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

The Government Committee for Problems of Planned National Economic Management drew up the Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned National Economic Management After 1980, which absorbed experiences from the Comprehensive Experiment in Efficiency and Quality Control (launched in 1978), the views and positions of the central sphere of management and of parts of the research front, and, last but not least, ideas contained in the 1979 resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers

on improving planning and enhancing the impact of the economic mechanism on increasing the efficiency of production and improving the quality of work.

The "Set of Measures," which all of us vividly remember, can be regarded as another, the third attempt at a pronounced change in the system of planned national economic management. However, unfortunately, it did not result in the expected change. This can be attributed partly to its very wording. It was not conceived as a radical change and adhered to the policy of "perfecting" [the existing system]. The measures it called for lacked the necessary depth and comprehensiveness. The "Set of Measures" did not devote sufficient attention to the center, to the conditions necessary for its rational decisionmaking, and was restricted to the enterprise sphere. It did not introduce substantial changes in key areas—in the application of scientific-technical progress and in the evaluation of enterprises according to their actual efficiency, instead of according to the fulfillment of planned indicators. The introduction of the indicator of adjusted net output was only an inconsistent step away from cost-derived management, which continued to find full support in other indicators. The implementation of the "Set of Measures" also ran up against objective obstacles. It was promulgated only after the principles of the 5-year plan had been determined and consequently could not have much impact on it. Incidentally, the specific methods of compiling the 5-year plan did not change even after the promulgation of the "Set of Measures." In view of the difficulties that arose at the beginning of the eighties because of changed external conditions, the final form of the 5-year plan was published with considerable delay; the implementation plans for the years 1981 and 1982 were drawn up just on the basis of an annual economic directive. Given these circumstances, it was hardly possible to implement the principle of long-term planning and the new role of the 5-year plan, which could not become the basic link of planning. Economic rules set by the 5-year plan were being changed in annual plans and the economic plans of enterprises were being changed according to their actual development so that enterprises could meet conditions for paying wages and other material incentives. [passage omitted]

Although at the level of the state plan the system of indicators was partly limited and streamlined, the same thing did not succeed in relation to economic production units and enterprises, which continued to itemize hundreds of indicators that were not always compatible. [passage omitted]

The set of measures thus did not introduce the needed changes into the functioning of the economic mechanism. The necessity of a more profound and radical change in the system of management and of raising it to a qualitatively new level, the necessity of restructuring the economic mechanism, thus reappeared on the agenda of the day. This necessity found its expression in the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and was given concrete shape in the resolution of the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee in December 1987.

What are the lessons from the history of economic reform in Czechoslovakia for the current restructuring of the economic mechanism? The main lesson is that restructuring is not some kind of a temporary or even imported fashion, but an objective necessity arising from the internal needs of the development of our socialist economy, a necessity that has been asserting itself in a long run. It can be rejected for subjective reasons or delayed from a position of power, but this will always result in the further growth of economic contradictions and in the worsening of the starting positions for the subsequent remedial action.

The second lesson is that economic reform, or restructuring, has its inner laws that cannot be disregarded with impunity. Its elements must be internally dovetailed and all the decisive elements must be introduced at once, because only in interaction, as a certain set of mutually supportive measures, can they demonstrate their justification and effectiveness. Economic restructuring cannot be carried out in isolation from changes in the other spheres of social life because the system of economic management is but a subsystem of management of the society as a whole. A condition of the success of restructuring is its acceptance by the masses of the working people. We should more deeply study and, in particular, respect these and other laws of restructuring.

Experiences from our past reforms are also largely confirmed by experiences from economic reforms in other socialist countries. They are a valuable source of instruction that can be used also to qualitatively improve the process of restructuring the economic mechanism that we have started.

Television To Relay CPSU Conference Opening

LD2806204988 Prague Television Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Excerpts] The 19th All-Union CPSU Conference will start in the Congress Palace in Moscow at 1000 Moscow time tomorrow. [passage omitted] Via Intervision, Czechoslovak television will rely live the opening of the conference on Tuesday 28 June from 0755 our time.

Janak Addresses Soviet Friendship Festival

LD2606023788 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Excerpts] District-level peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship festivals are taking place today and tomorrow in almost 20 localities throughout our country. We are now going to visit one of these localities, Bojnice, where the participants at this festival, which was also combined

with celebrations of international coopertives' day, welcomed Comrade Ignac Janak and Petr Kostikov, the Soviet consul general in Bratislava. This report is by our editor Stanislaw Katrinec:

[Katrinec] [Passage omitted] Ignac Janak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, made a speech highlighting the importance of the recent summit in Moscow between the Soviet and U.S. leaders, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. In this context, he recalled the Czechoslovak initiative on setting up a zone of trust between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states proposed by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. That and other initiatives by the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, he stressed, were a specific embodiment of the paramount task of the present day: the resolute struggle for peace. Without peace, he said, nothing had any meaning.

Comrade Janak went on to point out attempts by opponents of democratization and restructuring to organize, particularly with the aid of reactionary emigres, opposition into a fight against social progress in our country. In this context he declared that we would take very uncompromising action against the enemies of socialism. We will not allow the foundations of our social system to be subverted, above all because for more than 43 years we have enjoyed peace and, in building our country, we have all made use of its life-giving fruits.

Austria's Vranitzky Pays Official Visit

Pavel Discusses Upcoming Visit

AU2706081988 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jun 88 p 2

[CTK report: "Press Conference of the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium; On Topical Issues"]

[Text] Prague—The official visit 26-28 June by Franz Vranitzky, chancellor of the Republic of Austria, who will visit Czechoslovakia at the invitation of CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, will be the culmination of the extensive dialogue between the two countries. Miroslav Pavel, head of the Press and Documentation Section of the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium, stressed this at a regular press conference in Prague yesterday [21 June].

Thanks to bilateral endeavors and political will, good neighborly relations exist between Czechoslovakia and Austria. The establishment of regional cooperation of areas near the border, which is enshrined in the skeleton agreements concluded between regions and cities, reflects the new quality of mutual relations. Further agreements on friendship relations are being planned, for example, between Bratislava and Graz, Breclav and Zwentendorf, and the Znojmo and Hollabrunn districts. This year's meetings between the ministers of national defense and the ministers of interior , which were held for the first time in the history of the two states, have a special place in the frequent talks conducted by the two countries' political and economic officials.

Miroslav Pavel answered a question about concrete results of economic cooperation with Yugoslavia, which were resulted from the talks between Lubomir Strougal and Branko Mikulic. The Yugoslav partners confirmed that a number of originally planned investment projects, for which we were to deliver technological equipment, will not materialize. Instead they will submit within 30 days a list of Czechoslovak products which could help make up for the shortfall. At the same time it is necessary to see that Czechoslovakia is able, through its exports, to create sufficient financial resources for transportation and tourist services too; 500,000-800,000 of our citizens visit Yugoslavia each year. The Yugoslavs came forward with an interesting idea: to begin gradually using both national currencies in billing mutual trade, with the final objective of achieving convertibility. Yugoslav customers would pay for our deliveries in dinars, which would be deposited in Yugoslav banks, from which the purchases of Yugoslav goods and services by Czechoslovakia would be paid. And, of course, the other way around too. The proposal will be thoroughly studied.

Dusan Rovensky, the spokesman for the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, then conveyed the CSSR's concern over the violation of the Geneva accords on Afghanistan. "We condemn the external interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The control mechanism of the United Nations should take all necessary measures in that respect. Pakistan should take a responsible attitude to the fulfillment of the Geneva accords," Dusan Rovensky said.

He also assessed the course of the third UN special session on disarmament. The CSSR and the other socialist countries have been proceeding actively. They submitted, among other things, a memorandum entitled "Security Through Disarmament," which reflects the fundamental stances of the socialist countries on disarmament, stability, security, and cooperation issues. Most of the delegations reacted positively to the memorandum.

In answering questions from foreign journalists, Dusan Rovensky took a stand, among other things, on the participation of some people from abroad in the provocative seminar, which illegal groups tried to hold in Prague on 17-19 June. Since permission was not given for the gathering, and the foreign visitors had given tourism as reason for their visit to Czechoslovakia, which was at variance with the truth, their visitor's visas were invalidated in accordance with Czechoslovak laws. "If someone here or from abroad wants to express his view on peace and security, he has enough others, legal opportunities to do so," [as published] Miloslav Pavel added.

Interviewed Prior to Departure

LD2406101288 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Text] Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky received in Vienna yesterday afternoon a group of Czechoslovak journalists prior to his coming visit to Czechoslovakia. On this occasion, Franz Vranitzky granted an interview to Czechoslovak television:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Mr Federal Chancellor, what is your view on the current state of Austrian-Czechoslovak relations?

[Vranitzky] These relations have improved in many respects compared with previous years. Above all, the atmosphere is much more relaxed. The desire of the Austrian side and the attitudes of the Czechoslovak politicians create the impression that many things will improve in the future.

[Correspondent] Mr Chancellor, to what do you ascribe the positive shift in our mutual relations?

[Vranitzky] There are various causes, both political and personal. Among the political ones, I understand, are the very strong momentum created by the Soviet-U.S. summit. Incentives also exist for smaller countries, such as our two countries, to make headway. That is one side of the picture.

At the same time, however, politicians from our two countries meet—and I have in mind the talks of my predecessor, as well as my meeting with Premier Strougal and the talks with our Interior Minister Blecha. Up to now, very strong personal ties have developed between your politicians and ours—that is between the Austrian politicians who visited your country and your own. The result is the establishment of good personal contacts. I think that if we manage to have talks in such a friendly atmosphere, the solution of existing problems will be much simpler.

[Correspondent] What do you expect from your coming visit to Czechoslovakia?

[Vranitzky] Our talks will be focused, above all, on bilateral questions. Naturally, we will also discuss our experiences in the economic sphere. I have in mind our interest in integration within the framework of the EEC, while you are developing cooperation within the framework of the CEMA. At the moment, Austria finds itself in a situation in which it is striving for its rank in the new economic management. Of course, we are also very interested in implementing our plan to set up a cultural institute in Prague, and to promote mutual understanding of the problems connected with nuclear power stations. I should like to stress that a friendly atmosphere and personal relations are the best catalyst for the solution of these, as well as other questions.

Arrives 26 Jun

LD2606173288 Prague CTK in English 1639 GMT 26 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 26 (CTK)—Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky arrived here tonight on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

He was welcomed at Prague central railway station by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal at whose invitation he arrived.

The official visit by the Austrian chancellor to Czechoslovakia is a significant event of a broad political dialogue between the two states. It reflects the efforts and political will on both sides to strengthen good neighbourly relations and is an example of peaceful coexistence of states with different political systems.

The Czechoslovak Government systematically strives to develop relations on friendship and equal cooperation advantageous for both sides.

Czechoslovakia was one of the first states to have recognized in December 1955 Austria's neutrality declared in October of the same year.

Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger paid an official visit to Czechoslovakia in March 1979 and in November 1982 Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak paid an official visit to Austria. Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal visited Austria in November 1977 and in May 1981. Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky paid a private visit to Czechoslovakia in April 1987, during which he held talks with Lubomir Strougal.

After the FRG, Austria is Czechoslovakia's second largest trade partner among the capitalist states. The mutual trade turnover reached 1,300 million dollars last year. Czechoslovakia exported to Austria mainly machine tools, consumer goods, oil products, timber and metallurgical products and imported from Austria mainly machines and equipment, chemicals and consumer goods.

In 1982, the two countries concluded an agreement on nuclear installations in the interest of their safety and better information on their operation.

In July 1987, they signed a treaty on cooperation in environmental protection.

Contacts in tourism have also been positively developing: More than 250,000 Austrians visited Czechoslovakia last year and 108,000 Czechoslovaks visited Austria.

For the first time in the history of mutual relations the two countries' defence and interior ministers met this year, within frequent talks between political and economic representatives of Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia welcomed Austria's positive stand on the initiative put forward by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes and aimed at the creation of a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states.

Welcomed by Officials

LD2606222888 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 26 Jun 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Franz Vranitzky received a report from the commander of the honorary military unit of the Prague garrison which paraded with a battle banner in his honor. After the national anthems of both countries he reviewed the unit, accompanied by Lubomir Strougal.

The Austrian Chancellor was also greeted by Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy federal premier; deputy federal premier; Jaromir Obzina and Svatopluk Potac; ministers of the federal government, Bohuslav Chnoupek, Milan Vaclavik, Vratislav Vajnar, Jan Sterba, Vladimir Blazek and Marian Calfa; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee; Bohumil Urban, first deputy Czech Premier; Frantisek Stafa, mayor of the capital, Prague; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other representatives of our political and public life.

Honors Unknown Soldier With Chnoupek

LD2706084888 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, who is on an official visit in Czechoslovakia paid a visit to the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague this morning. To the tune of a solemn march he paid homage to the memory of the unknown soldier and laid a wreath at his tomb. During the solemn ceremony, the Austrian chancellor was accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Begins Talks With Strougal

LD2706115988 Prague CTK in English 0915 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 27 (CTK)—Talks between Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and visiting Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky started here today.

Present at the talks were Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Foreign Trade Minister Jan Sterba and other officials.

The Austrian delegation included Minister for the Environment, Youth and Family Marilies Flemming, heads of land government Josef Ratzenbock of Upper Austria, Mayor Helmut Zilk of Vienna, Johann Sipotz of Burgenland, deputy head of the Lower Austria Land Govevll and other officials.

Received by Jakes

LD2706191588 Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 27 June 88

[Text] Prague June 27 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes received here today visiting Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

In a friendly talk the two representatives stated that Chancellor Vranitzky's first official visit here takes place at the time of the deepening positive trends in international relations as a result of the signing of the Soviet-American INF Treaty. They expressed hope that the disarmament process will be further carried on.

Milos Jakes pointed out neutral Austria's contribution to the strengthening of the all-European process, and emphasized the positive part played by Austria in the group of neutral and non-aligned countries.

Dealing with bilateral issues, Milos Jakes and Franz Vranitzky appreciated the dynamic rise in contacts at all levels and new elements introduced in bilateral relations by the recent meetings of the Czechoslovak and Austrian ministers of the interior, defence and other branches.

Milos Jakes stressed the need to introduce new forms of cooperation in Czechoslovak-Austrian relations. The two leaders also agreed on the urgency of expanding contacts aimed at solving ecological problems going beyond the boundaries of one state, and confirmed their interest in further developing relations in the field of culture, education and transport.

The two leaders voiced their belief that the present Czechoslovak-Austrian talks will boost mutually beneficial relations.

Franz Vranitzky was received also today by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

The two statesmen appreciated the intensive political dialogue between the two countries in the past few years, as well as the extension of contacts at all levels. They confirmed the determination of their countries to achieve a qualitatively higher level in promoting bilateral relations, and stressed that mutually beneficial cooperation is in harmony with the interests of the Czechoslovak and Austrian people and the policy of good neighbourhood, but is also a significant contribution to the strengthening of confidence, peace and security in Europe and the world.

Vranitzky, Strougal Dinner Toasts

LD2706195488 Prague CTK in English 1919 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 27 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Government appreciates the goodwill on both sides to live in friendship and work together to the benefit of Austria and Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal said here tonight.

At a dinner he gave to honour visiting Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, the Czechoslovak premier expressed hope that the higher quality and stability of relations will not be imparied by any partial problems naturally arising from extensive cooperation as well as the long common border.

Reviewing the positive achievements in bilateral relations, Lubomir Strougal recalled the useful political dialogue, an agreement on information on the running of nuclear power plants and the first steps in cooperation in environmental issues.

He said, however, that far more has yet to be done. Cultural and artistic exchanges are far from being in harmony with traditions linking the nations of the two countries. The agreement on cooperation between Charles University and Vienna University is only the first step.

Reviewing economic cooperation, Lubomir Strougal said the two countries are not making proper use of the historical tradition of industrial cooperation, possibilities offered by geographical neighbourhood and the natural ability of the two economies to complement one another. The two countries are altogether lagging behind modern forms of cooperation, he said, and added that the time has come to change both the contents and forms of economic cooperation.

The Czechoslovak premier recalled the ratification of the Soviet-American INF Treaty during the Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow, and expressed hope that these first steps towards disarmament, especially in the field of nuclear weapons, will be continued. In this context he recalled initiatives to create zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe and in particular the latest Czechoslovak proposal to establish a zone of cooperation along the line dividing Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries.

He said Czechoslovak is very much interested in conditions in Europe being arranged in an encouraging pattern, and that is why it works for a speedy ending of the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting and for the adoption of a final document that would lead to disarmament and fruitful cooperation in all spheres. To this end Czechoslovakia also proposed to host a European economic forum, the Czechoslovak premier added.

"The general conditions in our region and the whole of Europe are at present very favourable for the further expansion of relations between Austria and Czechoslovakia", Austrian Chancellor Franz Vrantizky said in his address at the dinner tonight.

Austria considers the growing readiness of superpowers for a dialogue a very positive development which is in the interest of all, he said.

Austria participates actively today in the all-European process of detente from its positions of a neutral country. It is also interested in hosting the CSCE follow-up talks in the military sphere, he said.

The chancellor pointed out that Austria noted with great interest the Czechoslovak initiative aimed at the creation of a zone of confidence and cooperation on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states.

It can be stated with satisfaction and hope that political conditions for the further intensification of cooperation and contacts between two neighbouring states with different social systems, such as Austria and Czechoslovakia, are better than ever before. Austria is also of the opinion that this situation offers not only many new possibilities but also obliges both countries to approach in a constructive way the further development of mutual relations, he went on to say.

Cultural institutes in Prague and Vienna which are to be soon established will have a great significance in the sphere of development of cultural contacts, he said.

Austria and Czechoslovakia have made great progress in the past year in the sphere of economic cooperation which was given precious and interesting impulses, a big step forward was made also in efforts to simplify formalities concerning border crossings and visas, he further said and thanked Czechoslovakia for providing information on the operation of its nuclear installations to Austria as a neighbbouring state.

'Concern' at Romanian Plan for Rural Areas

AU2706133988 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jun 88 p 6

[Julius Loerincz article: "Romania—Plans for Radically Changing the Structure of Rural Areas; Questions and Anxieties"]

[Text] The extraordinary Romanian plan to radically reduce the number of villages in the country (from the present 13,000 to 5,000-6,000 by the end of the present century) has recently become a frequent topic of discussion and articles abroad. On several occasions during the past few weeks this plan was also mentioned by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. In mentioning it, he referred to the

program for Romania's territorial reorganization, which was announced as far back as 1984. The implementation of this has now been put on the current agenda.

What does it actually concern? According to the ideas of our Romanian friends, this plan is intended to eliminate the persistent differences between the living standards in rural areas and in the towns; to help solve shortcomings in food deliveries; and, last but not least, improve in this way the conditions for forming a "homogeneous society of unified people." The areas of the completely demolished communities and villages are meant to yield 350,000 hectares of agricultural land, and the (compulsorily resettled) population is to be concentrated in approximately 558 newly built agricultural-industrial centers with three- to four-story houses and a municipal character; each center should consist, on the average, of three communities. Detailed plans for this campaign are to be drawn up and the first two or three agricultural-industrial centers built by the year 1990; and by 1995 the implementation of the entire program is to be in swing, since the whole project must be fully completed by the year 2000. This plan (not yet expressed in any law or decree) has raised quite a number of questions and is causing considerable concern.

First of all, it is an artificial encroachment on the settlement process (which has been developing in the country for centuries); it also interferes in the country's traditions and its way of life; and, apart from other things, it involves immense financial resources. But it is also an attempt to resolve the food problem by extensive methods, i.e. by developing agricultural production in ways that have not proved their worth (for nowhere in the world have such problems been successfully resolved by resettling the farming population). Moreover, it is clearly an encroachment on the nationality structure of Romania's population, since (alongside Romanians, who form about 90 percent of the country's population) the country is also inhabited by about 2 million Hungarians, almost 400,000 Germans, and several smaller groups of other nationalities, including Slovaks.

It is in connection with this latter circumstance in particular that the criticism levelled at Romania's nationality policy has exacerbated (until recently the reproaches concerned attempts to accelerate the assimilation of individual nationalities by unnatural methods). In neighboring Hungary, where the anxieties about the way events are developing are greatest, they fear that the elimination of hundreds and thousands of Romanian villages will change the ethnic features of the country and escalate even further the pressures that are making Romanian citizens (particularly those of Hungarian nationality) settle on the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic. Only last week Zoltan Gal, deputy minister of the interior, announced after a session of the Hungarian Government that, so far, about 5,200 Romanian citizens had been granted temporary residence permits for Hungary. By the end of this year their number is expected to increase to 10,000-12,000. There have been no problems with their employment to date; however, should their numbers continue to grow, great difficulties would ensue and (according to the deputy minister of interior) it would then become necessary to set up special camps to accommodate them.

Another official to speak about these matters was Karoly Grosz, MSZMP general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. At a recent meeting on the premises of the Union of Hungarian Architects he said (inter alia) that the process of the assimilation of nationalities is a logical process; however, this process need not be accelerated, it can be slowed down, and scope should be provided for preserving the citizens' national identity. That is also why Hungary is preparing a law on nationalities. According to K. Grosz, Hungary must also "pay its debts in the preservation of values and of the culture of nationalities." He stressed that the matter of Romanian villages is linked with the general defense of culture, since it concerns not only the Hungarian, but also the Romanian villages in the country. K. Grosz went on to say that the structure and problems of rural settlements in Romania are that country's internal affair, "in which we do not want to meddle." Nevertheless these villages and their traditional construction methods represent cultural values, and the elimination of them would cause irreplaceable losses not merely for Romania, and for the Hungarian nationality in Romania, but also for all mankind.

At the same time K. Grosz announced that he would be going to Romania in the very near future (obviously during the summer months), in return for the visit paid by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania, to Budapest. The coming visit to Romania, he said, will provide an opportunity to search for answers to the unresolved problems ensuing from the present realities, and to do so via political dialogue and a frank and sincere exchange of views. "I do not think that we should look back to the past—the future is what we must increasingly bear in mind," K. Grosz stressed.

Honecker Sends Greetings to CPSU Conference
LD2706183988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jun (ADN)—The SED Central Committee has addressed the following message of greetings, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the 19th CPSU Conference:

Dear comrades, the GDR communists send fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the 19th CPSU Conference. We link this with the confidence that the conference will be an important milestone on the road to fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The strengthening of socialism by means of acceleration of the socioeconomic development in the Soviet Union and of the struggle for peace, which is being waged with great initiative, are of great significance for the country of Lenin, and for the attraction of socialism in the world. This will give the peoples a new and mighty impetus in the fight for a peaceful future.

The communists and the people of the GDR will continue to do everything in their power for the all-round strengthening of the unbreakable fraternal bond with the country and party of Lenin. This was, is, and will remain for the GDR the basis of its actions. We assure you, dear comrades, that the working people of the GDR, in accordance with the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, will in future, too, conttribute to the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace through the further shaping of the developed socialist society. We wish the Soviet Communists every success for the course of the 19th CPSU Conference.

TV, Radio To Carry Gorbachev Conference Speech
LD2806082188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0604 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (ADN)—The 19th CPSU Party Conference opened this morning in the Kremlin's Palace of Congress in Moscow. The discussions are being attended by 5,000 delegates from all parts of the country. The report to the party conference is delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The opening of the party conference and Mikhail Gorbachev's speech will be broadcast live by GDR television and radio.

Honecker Receives CSSR Envoy's Credentials
LD2706164188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jun (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, stressed in Berlin today the great significance and relevance of regional initiatives for peace and disarmament.

While accepting the credentials of Frantisek Langer, new CSSR ambassador to the GDR, Honecker referred to the joint proposal of the GDR and CSSR for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. He affirmed the GDR's support for the CSSR initiative for creating a zone of confidence along the line dividing the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Bonn's 'Rash Rejection' of Hot Line Rebuked
LD2806090788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0127 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN)—On Tuesday NEUES DEUTSCHLAND published the following commentary headlined "Rash Rejection":

According to DPA, Government Spokesman Ost said that the FRG Government has rejected the proposal tabled by the GDR at the Berlin International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones on setting up a "hot line" between Prague, Berlin, and Bonn, because this is merely a partial provision.

Erich Honecker's proposal is based mainly on the effort to stabilize the situation on the dividing line between the alliances. The establishment of mechanisms to settle crises peacefully and prevent military incidents in central Europe would no doubt contribute to reducing the danger of surprise attacks, an important confidence-building measure which could also be implemented at short notice. Obviously, such a step could also be included in future negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures. Just like the proposal to create a nuclear-free corridor in the center of our continent, a "hot line" would be no obstacle to solutions for all of Europe but would doubtless support them. It would exert a politically stabilizing effect even now.

This is not the only reason the GDR proposal met with a broad positive response at the international meeting in Berlin. It was considered an expression of the special responsibility which the states on the dividing line of the two alliances, especially the two German states, have for safeguarding peace.

The FRG Government also advocates again and again more confidence-building, clarity, and predictability. Therefore, the rash reaction by Bonn to this signal for confidence-building is all the more incomprehensible. We can only hope that this will not be the last word from the FRG capital.

Tisch Receives FRG Trade Union Leaders
LD2606190288 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 26 Jun 88

[Text] Frankfurt (Oder), 26 Jun (ADN)—Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, received for a friendly talk today the DGB delegation with the members of the party's managing National Executive,

Lothar Zimmermann and Else Brusis, who are in Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk to attend the 22d Workers' Festival. Both sides praised the state of bilateral relations between the trade unions of the two German states and stressed the importance of future cooperation on the basis of the agreement of 28 May 1987 for the benefit of the peoples and in the interest of peace. Harry Tisch referred in this connection to the numerous initiatives of the GDR concerning the realization of the peace program of the socialist states, which was expressed in the International Meeting for Nuclear-Weapons Free Zones with representatives from 113 countries, and the changing of a military project in Waren District (Kreis) into a holiday project of the FDGB.

The chairman of the FDGB National Executive explained to the guests the long-standing tradition of the workers' festival as a big cultural festival of the trade unions that reflected the ideas and activities of the workers in an impressive manner. The Workers' Festival convincingly demonstrated the zest and optimism of the peoples of the GDR. This testified once again to the fruitful interaction between creative work and cultural activity in socialism. Harry Tisch emphasized that the participation of the DGB in the GDR Workers' Festival and that of the FDGB in the FRG Ruhr Festival offered good opportunities to promote peaceful cooperation between the two German states. He expressed his thanks for the remarkable and interesting contributions of the DGB and the Ruhr Festival to the 22d Workers' Festival in Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk.

Lothar Zimmermann and Ilse Brusis spoke on current tasks of the FRG trade unions. They said that the DGB's participation in the workers' festival, the lively interest in the events staged by the DGB and the successful FDGB participation in the Ruhr festival, were a valuable contribution by the two countries' trade unions on the path of understanding and detente. The open and frank exchange of views was attended by the members of the Presidium and secretaries of the FDGB National Executive, Werner Heilemann and Harald Buehl.

Honecker Greets Mozambique on Anniversary
AU2706180088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Jun 88 p 5

[ND report: "GDR Firmly at the Side of the People of Mozambique; Greetings to Maputo on Anniversary of Proclamation of the People's Republic"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo Party] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf, I convey cordial congratulations to you, the Frelimo Party, and the friendly people of Mozambique on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique are linked by close ties of friendship and cooperation that were established in the Frelimo Party's years of struggle for liberation from colonial oppression and exploitation.

Today, at a time when it is necessary to preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno and to create the preconditions for peaceful coexistence among peoples and states, the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique are joining forces in the struggle to safeguard peace, to limit the arms race, and to bring about detente.

In view of the dangers emanating from apartheid for the peoples in southern Africa and for peace in the world, the GDR is standing at the side of Mozambique, the Front-line States, and liberation movements which struggle for just solutions in the interest of life and fruitful cooperation among the peoples.

For your further work at the head of the Frelimo Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, I wish you success, health, and creative vigor.

Erich Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Demonstrators March on Romanian Embassy

20,000 Protest

LD2706183288 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Excerpts] We have received the following report on a Budapest event. Around 20,000 people gathered tonight in Budapest's Heroes' Square to protest against the destruction of Romanian villages and the issue of nationalities in Romania. [passage omitted: Romanian village resettlement policy briefly outlined]

The speakers and slogans at the Budapest demonstration today were protesting the Romanian resettlement policy, and demanded that the Romanian leadership respect human rights, among them the right of national minorities to maintain their own language and cultural heritage.

The participants in the Budapest demonstration prepared a memorandum of protest which they wish to hand over to the Romanian Socialist Republic's ambassador in Budapest.

Many speeches and orations uged the participants to maintain order and not allow the demonstration to be disrupted by any kind of provocation.

The procession is directed not against Romania, nor the Romanian people, but against the measures of the Romanian leadership. The guaranteeing of the rights of the Hungarian minority is only possible if this goes together with the guaranteeing of Romanian citizens' rights, too. The procession is still under way at the moment.

March to Romanian Embassy

LD2706213788 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Several thousand people participated in a demonstration in Budapest tonight in a gathering where voices were raised against the village destruction policy in Romania. Attila Balint, Attila Miklos Nemeth, and Miklos Tarjan report from the scene:

[Begin recording] [First unidentified correspondent] There is no room here for extremist passions, ranting, or saber rattling, said Istvan Bubik, a speaker at the demonstration organized in Heroes' Square, who spoke shortly after 1900. Thousands and thousands came at the call of associations, organizations, funds, and circles to protest against the discriminatory treatment of the national minorities in Transylvania and the village reduction program in Romania. Village names were displayed on the placards; the names of those villages that are intended to be razed such as Mezokeszue, Kovaszi, Deutschekreitz, Barabant—I could list more of these.

You listeners presumably remember that before today social and mass organizations and trade unions have raised their voices in protest against the elimination of parts of universal human culture; historical, architectural, and artistic relics; and human and ethnic communities. The national anthem was played in Heroes' Square and then actor Istvan Bubik was given leave to speak. He protested against the measures punishing the Hungarian and other national minorities.

[Second unidentified correspondent] Some are carrying torches, others are not, and some are holding placards. The crowd is uniformly silent. People hardly speak as they march here on Thoekoelly Street. We are standing here with the radio car in front of Miklos Ybl Technical School and the neighboring building is the Embassy of the Romanian Socialist Republic. The silent crowd turned into Thoekoelly Street at 2045, somewhere around the corner of Gyorgy Dozsa Street and Thoekoelly Street, and it was then that the organizers with their armbands bearing the national colors stepped to the front, 1 and ½ meters in front of the policemen who had undertaken responsibility for order. It is now 2110. It was 10 minutes ago that the announcement was made to the crowd that the attempt had been made to present the memoranda of the Hungarian people to the ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic. In accordance with the laws of diplomacy, they waited for 5 minutes in front of the embassy, that is, for 5 minutes after asking permission to enter. As the gate remained closed, they told the crowd to march on.

[Third unidentified correspondent] Now, at 2147 the participants are laying flowers at the statues of St Stephen and St Lesley. By the way, the demonstrators arrived a few minutes ago, in silence and in order; the majority are holding torches or candles in their hands. According to the organizers' plan the people will sing "Szozat" [patriotic song], then the rally will end. [end recording]

NEPSZABADSAG Describes Demonstration

LD2806091388 Budapest MTI in English 0722 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI)—The Tuesday edition of the daily "NEPSZABADSAG" published an editorial on the demonstration in which participants protested against the Romanian planned destruction of the values which are part and parcel of the European cultural heritage.

'The practical execution of measures violating humanity, historical fairness and forms of centuries' long established coexistence are planned in a neighboring country, in the Socialist Republic of Romania. How could such plans have been developed and evolved—despite the declared principles, which are not only socialist ideas, but are granted by the Constitution of the Romanian state—on the forced assimilation policy against the Hungarians and other nationalities of Romania? It is a very

far reaching problem and it is uncertain that this moment is suitable for drawing the balance sheet. The Hungarian society, nevertheless, knows that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian Government—in the spirit of Helsinki and with respect to the given borders and promoting the good neighbour relations—continuously and persistently declared and demanded, not only today, the assertion of the universal human rights and within this framework the legal measures assuring the natural existence of the national communities, the preservation of the European cultural values and beyond that the accomplishment of the socially founded friendship. With special regard to the fact that our people due to the known bonds are deeply affected by all of these general arrangements, the latest weeks and months has shown that the world is supported and supporting our plans to settle our differences by negotiation and these should be settled by negotiation for each nation in Europe and in the world.

We do understand anyone's serious anxieties related to the news arriving from the neighborhood. Each Hungarian, each European and each humanist is thinking this way. According to the generally accepted principles of the European societies and the world's public opinion we have to do our best to make our protests successful in order to avoid the riping [as received] of anti-human ideas to reality. Respecting the internal affairs of the Romanian people—it is also in the interest of the Romanian people.

Yesterday in Budapest a demonstration was organized on social initiative. The demonstration went in order and discipline. The intentions of the decisive majority of the participants are very well understood and approved in the spirit of the above described reasons. At the same time we have to accept with anxiety all those methods which may turn these intentions upside down—this was the lesson of sorrowful centuries' experiences. Demonstrations are unsuitable for enforcing reasonable running of negotiations. Demonstrations are to a lesser extent suitable for making sovereign states to change their policies or to see reason. The demonstrations, on the other hand, could risk all those historical results which we have achieved so far in the domestic success of the Hungarians. The demonstration could risk all our previous and present efforts for the general arrangement of the nationality issue. This also should be borne in mind when we protest against the planned Romanian tradition—and future destruction.

'Eye-Witness' Account Cited

AU2806103788 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 28 June 88

[Mathias Pongracz "eye witness report" from Budapest]

[Text] Beneath the grim eyes of the statue of Arpad, the ancestor of the Hungarian nation, tens of thousands of Hungarians gathered in Budapest Heroes' Square. The square in which for decades only military parades and party rallies have been permitted was the venue for a mass rally of independent and also opposition groups to a degree that has not been seen since the 1956 uprising. According to official estimates, the number of demonstrators was some 30,000, but unofficial estimates put the figure at up to 100,000. Numerous black placards were carried showing the names of the doomed villages that party chief Ceausescu wants to have razed. Among the names are the German and Saxon names of villages whose use has been banned in Romania since last year. Again and again one could detect the Transylvanian coat of arms in the crowd and quite a few people dressed in Szekely Hungarian, Transylvanian, or Saxon traditional costumes.

An almost interminable procession of demonstrators carrying torches moved toward the Romanian Embassy. The building was completely sealed off, all shutters were closed, the doors locked and heavily guarded. The crowd waited in vain, its representatives were not allowed in to present a note of protest. The people returned to Heroes' Square by torchlight, singing the Transylvanian anthem. Times are changing—only 2 years ago in Hungary, one would have been arrested and charged with nationalist activities.

At the head of the demonstrators the Hungarian national flag was carried. Several speakers pointed out the tragedy that the bulk of the Hungarians in Romania had not crossed the border, instead the border had gone over them. With these words, they were alluding to the separation of large parts of Hungary from the mother country after World War I. Yet it was by no means a nationalist, let alone revanchist, demonstration. Its aim was not the return of Transylvania to Hungary; it was a cry for help to save the culture of Hungarian, German, and Romanian villagers in Romania.

The Hungarian mass media had commented on the event days ahead in a favorable tone, despite the fact that the rally was not an official one. "Stop the Bulldozer Revolutionaries," was the headline in MAGYAR NEMZET, the newspaper of the Patriotic People's Front. The paper continued: This is not a question of Hungarians against Romanians; the issue at stake is simply human rights and human dignity for both Hungarians and Romanians.

Thus, Hungary is the first Warsaw Pact country to publicly criticize another East bloc country on the topic of human rights. Let us hope that it is not too late, for last week work began to level the village of Taraczkoez south of Cluj-Napoca and, according to unofficial sources, two villages on the outskirts of Bucharest have suffered the same fate. And many more are to follow next fall.

Spokesman on Jaruzelski Plan, Demonstration

Support for Jaruzelski Plan Reiterated

LD2806123788 Budapest MTI in English 1204 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 28 (MTI)—According to Hungarian considerations, the recently disclosed renewed version of the Jaruzelski-Plan, aimed at reducing armaments in Eastern Europe and building up confidence, is constructive and genuine. Hungary reiterates that it supports the proposals of the Polish Government, and voices its readiness to actively participate in further developing the plan, said the spokesman of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a Budapest press conference on Tuesday.

It was also announced at the press conference that in future permission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is not required for foreign TV crews to film in Hungary.

Romanian Issue Policy Outlined

LD2806141688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesmen held a briefing in Budapest today. Disarmament issues were discussed, then they made an announcement. Our colleague, Laszlo Kanyo, reports:

[Kanyo] Istvan Komoroczy said, among other things, that from now on, foreign television crews would be able to film in Hungary without any particular permission. Then a NEPSZABADSAG correspondent, on the subject of the demonstration held in Budapest yesterday, asked whether there was going to be similar action in front of the Hungarian foreign representations in Romania, was the session of the National Assembly which begins tomorrow going to deal with the issue, and was it conceivable that the UN secretary general would be contacted by Hungary apropos of the affair? The spokesman replied:

[Begin Komoroczy recording] Even prior to the demonstration, we contacted the Romanian party in a diplomatic way and informed them about the demonstration in an appropriate manner in accordance with the practice and laws of international regulations. In case a demonstration such as you mentioned took place in Romania, we, too, would surely receive a similar briefing. I have no knowledge of this because we have not received such a briefing.

Regarding the question of whether the National Assembly will deal with the matter, I do not know. Since I do not know the plans of the National Assembly in this regard, we await tomorrow. As for the kind of action that may be expected in the near future, the Hungarian press also has printed the fact that an exchange of letters took place between the MSZMP Central Committees recently. [sentence as heard] This was published in NEPSZABADSAG, too. We initiated in this exchange the holding of negotiations on the issues raised, choosing a negotiated solution, and we proposed a meeting between the foreign affairs secretaries of our parties which also would prepare the talks held at a later stage on a higher level. I have no knowledge of our turning to the UN secretary general. As may be recalled, official high-level statements have been issued in the past regarding the fact that—and we have confirmed this—we do not want to involve in this process the person of an outside arbiter; the two countries intend to debate and solve the existing issues in bilateral negotiations. [end recording]

Congressmen Endorse U.S. Help for Transylvanians

LD2406144288 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Three members of the U.S. House of Representatives addressed the protest demonstration that was held by Americans of Hungarian origin in Washington. It was announced at the meeting that the House of Representatives had sent a letter to Secretary of State George Shultz, which asks for the U.S. Administration to help the refugees of Transylvania. This letter has already been signed by 225 of the 435 members of the House.

The American demonstrators of Hungarian origin presented a petition to the State Department then held a meeting in front of the Capitol, the Congressional building. At the meeting Tom Lantos, member of the House of Representatives, announced that the U.S. Congress would take steps to prevent the planned Romanian settlement reduction program.

Szuros Returns From Nuclear-Free Zones Talks

LD2406045788 Budapest MTI in English 1853 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 23 (MTI)—Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the parliament, returned from Berlin on Thursday. At the head of a delegation Matyas Szuros attended the International Conference on Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones.

The Hungarian delegation briefed the various committees of the conference on the efforts of the Hungarian People's Republic to establish nuclear weapon-free zones and deepen East-West relations. Matyas Szuros met Werner Felfe, member of the Political Committee of the Socialist Union Party of Germany and secretary of the Central Committee. He held short talks with Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD).

Tabajdi Reports on Tripartite Security Talks
AU2606171188 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Jun 88 p 2

[Report by S.P.: "New Features in the Tripartite Initiative—Hungarian Delegation Head on Helsinki Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Within the framework of the joint initiative submitted by the MSZMP, the Finnish Social Democratic Party, and the Italian Socialist Party, experts of the three parties have recently exchanged opinions on security issues in Helsinki. The Hungarian delegation to this conference was led by Csaba Tabajdi, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee. On his return he gave an interview to NEPSZABADSAG.

Summarizing his experiences, Tabajdi said the following: "The participants agreed that 'Europe should belong to the Europeans,' but they also realized that achieving this is a long-term process. They also stressed that, as an addition to the dialogue held by the big powers, a dialogue whose main issue is nuclear disarmament, the European countries should also formulate and represent their national and common interests. The experts also agreed that such exchanges of opinion can also contribute to our up-to-date information and orientation. The tripartite initiative has, therefore, gained new features: The group of participants and topics will increase and confidence and mutual understanding will strengthen.

"Naturally, the ultimate goal of the initiative is to achieve that the jointly developed views be finally implemented in interstate relations, too. However, this is still far away, and we are still at the beginning of the process. Nonetheless, I am certain that the ideas of the experts' meeting in Helsinki can find a way through various channels into governmental work. Experts and leading consultants of the ruling parties in all three countries participated in the meeting and they will be able to make use of the ideas brought up at the discussions in their work. In particular, a more thorough discussion of two important issues could profitably contribute to the elaboration of government positions.

"One of these was the interpretation of that particular proposal by Gorbachev at the recent Soviet-U.S. summit which referred to reducing conventional European troops and arms. The mutual Warsaw Pact-NATO reduction of 500,000 troops is the concrete version of the Budapest appeal calling for a 25 percent reduction, which would refer not only to withdrawing Soviet and U.S. troops stationed in Europe, but also to the national armies of the other member countries.

"A debate was also held on the planned redeployment of U.S. F-16 fighter planes in Italy. We on the Hungarian side expressed our concern that from their new bases, the planes will be able to reach Hungarian territory considerably faster. We proposed that instead of redeploying the planes, it would be more expedient to withdraw them and offer appropriate compensation. We confirmed our position that, along with maintaining the stability of the two systems, we should seek a solution that would result in mutually reducing arms instead of increasing them. These issues concern not only public opinion but also governments.

"In the spirit of their national commitment, every Hungarian participant in the exchange of opinions endeavored to contribute to catalyzing a process which may one day lead to reducing the national defense burdens of Hungary in a rational and well-thought-out manner and to releasing resources which are so scarce.

"In addition, the experts at the conference agreed that it would not be topical to extend the circle of participant countries, and that it would be expedient to continue the work in the present setup and to more accurately define the group of issues to be analyzed." Tabajdi said that one possible direction could be a debate on the security situation of various areas, such as central Europe and the northern and southern flanks.

Communique Issued on Verity Visit
LD1306200888 Budapest MTI in English 1532 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 13 (MTI)—As reported, U.S. Secretary of Trade William Verity is holding talks in Budapest. After the Monday discussion Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, minister of trade, and William Verity signed a joint communique. Prior to the signing ceremony, William Verity read out the message of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the state and company leaders of the two countries on the 40th anniversary of the Hungarian-U.S. trade agreement. Ronald Reagan states in the message that he regards the trade agreement that has created a basic link between the two countries as successful. According to the President, there are further considerable opportunities for U.S. business participation in the development of the Hungarian economy.

The joint communique points out that the two governments firmly support the continued expansion of mutually advantageous commercial ties. The parties observed that bilateral trade turnover still lags behind possibility and confirmed their intention to increase the level of turnover and diversify economic cooperation.

They expressed their recognition for the contribution of the Hungarian-U.S. economic and commercial joint committee to creating a favourable atmosphere of bilateral trade and improving the working conditions of companies. They agreed on holding the next session of the joint committee in Washington this autumn.

Both parties recognized the valuable participation of the Hungarian-American economic council in strengthening active business links between companies. They agreed that the next session of the council would be held in the United States in October this year.

There was the agreement that the commercially viable joint ventures, which correspond to the laws and regulations of both countries, may continue to play a part in the further development of trade relations. They undertook to exchange information concerning joint ventures and other business opportunities in order to promote knowledge of prospective business partners and creation of contacts. They agreed to work out a programme on trade promotion actions with mutual assistance in planning and organization.

Grosz Addresses Economic Conference

AU2706141188 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Jun 88 pp 1, 4

[Speech by MSZMP General Secretary and Premier Karoly Grosz at festive conference organized by London's FINANCIAL TIMES in Budapest on 21 June: "Our Goal Is To Adjust to the World Economy"]

[Text] London's FINANCIAL TIMES is celebrating its centennial in an unusual way. The daily is organizing various conferences on current world economic issues. One of these conferences began in Budapest on 21 June. The 2-day conference in Budapest deals with the development of East-West economic relations. The first day of the conference was chaired by Otto Wolff von Amerongen, chairman of the FRG's Economic Eastern Committee. Following the opening address made by Janos Fekete, first deputy chairman of the Hungarian National Bank, Karoly Grosz gave the following speech:

Esteemed conference!

Esteemed guests!

It is a great pleasure and honor for us to host this conference. Hungary is deeply interested in deepening and spreading the Helsinki process, and it has constantly taken an active part in it ever since its beginning.

I think the time is favorable now for your conference to be successful. Primarily as a result of the closer ties between the two leading superpowers, favorable trends have been gaining ground both in international life and in East-West relations, a fact that in retrospective proves, and for the future confirms even more the importance of the relevant efforts made by small and medium-sized countries. All this puts the preservation of global peace, the creation of a world free of tensions, and the establishment of multilateral and lasting cooperation among individual countries and groups of countries, in a realistic perspective for mankind, irrespective of their social order or of their identical or different economic policy concepts.

I am convinced that your conference will considerably contribute to the elimination of the well-known contradiction which, in short, means that, while considerable progress has been achieved in recent years in the first and third "Helsinki baskets", we cannot say the same about the second basket because we have been lagging far behind the limits of mutual opportunities in economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The time has come to act on the basis of mutual interest in this area too.

We start from the premises that the process that has emerged in the world economy is not simply a prosperity crisis but the beginning of deep structural changes in which mutual interdependence will increase and which demands a radically new concept and practice from all of us.

You are well aware of the fact that the current world economic processes have led to a difficult situation in Eastern Europe. I would like to remind you that under socialist conditions, these countries have overcome centuries of backwardness in a few decades, backwardness not only in their economy, but also in their work style, general educational level, and their political life. Therefore, we firmly claim that we are not talking here about a crisis of the socialist system but about the fact that the methods we have used until now are worn out. And this, for example, has hindered the development of modern individual and group interests based on common property.

The increasingly firm Gorbachev line in the Soviet Union shows a deep recognition of the fact that without a comprehensive reform, one not only limited to the economy, the socialist countries' competitiveness is at stake from a historical perspective. Failing to restore this competitiveness could lead to a fatal break from the main development trends. The fact that in addition to Hungary, representatives of Bulgaria, the CSSR, Poland, the GDR, and the USSR also participate in the conference clearly shows that our efforts are well founded and timely.

The critical examination of our own practice also caused us to draw the same conclusions. The performance of the Hungarian economy has been stagnating for some time and its international competitiveness has been deteriorating. Our technological backwardness has increased. We succeeded in only temporarily halting our foreign indebtedness in the beginning of the eighties, and only by means of restricting domestic consumption. Our rate of investments decreased by 15 percent, a considerable figure even by international standards. As a result, a decrease in our standard of living became inevitable. Our economic policy relied on the assumption that a severe restriction of domestic consumption would force Hungarian enterprises to increase their exports and this would lead to the beginning of a restructuring process

that would result in the revival of profitable activities. However, due to the lack of a compelling and encouraging economic environment, this assumption proved unrealistic.

Aware of the fact that the policy of restrictions became extremely unpopular and also failed to bring the desired results, the government tried to implement a selective acceleration of the economy in 1984 and 1985. Severe restrictions were eased. The government strove to regroup resources from inefficient areas to enterprises which had good marketing prospects. However, we failed to implement this goal. In addition to our political uncertainty, an overestimation of our results achieved in previous years played a role in this failure. Our efforts aimed at withdrawing resources from inefficient areas and implementing the law on enterprise liquidations proved ineffective.

We had to and must now reexamine our economic policy. The events of the eighties dissipated the illusion that we could achieve lasting results by carrying out the necessary changes with exaggerated concern, leaving the political institutions unchanged, and without taking unpopular steps.

We could no longer postpone renewal. Party and government programs reflect recognition of this fact, and the decisions made at the recent party conference reconfirmed this.

We can rely on our experiences so far and on our considerable achievements in this area. It was formulated as far back as 20 years ago when we introduced in 1968 the idea that a small country could not afford to be isolated and its openness and adjustment to the world economy is the only way of survival. We also recognized the fact that intensive connections with world economic activity are more than simple trade relations, because they include technological cooperation, the establishment of mixed enterprises, and the use of working capital. We will be able to catch up with the most advanced countries of the world only if we create domestic political and economic conditions that make us ready and able to do this, and if we gradually demolish the artificial walls that separate our enterprises from the world economy.

We have already taken some steps to achieve this, but there are many more ahead of us. World market prices, primarily those of raw materials and energy, play a considerable role in the Hungarian price system too. Therefore, we created a competition between enterprises specializing in foreign trade activity, and beginning with this year, we have eliminated all restrictions on joining the world market, and foreign trade activity has become a subjective right. We have encouraged the flow of foreign capital into Hungary, and we make the establishment of mixed enterprises an attractive venture by means of favorable tax conditions. As of next year, we will introduce a new partnership law which, among other things, will make it possible for our domestic enterprises to become corporations and eliminate the obstacles hindering cooperation between domestic state, cooperative and private capital on one hand, and foreign capital on the other hand.

The sphere of small ventures became widespread in Hungary at the beginning of the eighties. We have provided an institutional framework for the various forms of collective, family, and private ventures. In the course of a few years, these small ventures have multiplied their economic performance and today they make up almost one tenth of our gross domestic product.

There has been considerable development in our financial system and financial institutions too. We introduced tax reform aimed at improving economic discernment and increasing our neutrality in competition. We also carried out a banking reform and developed a two-level bank system last year. Five commercial banks have been established and each of them has a general authorization. In addition, there are several small banks in operation which carry out, among other things, capital transactions that include risks.

A modest bonds market has also developed. For the time being, it is playing a considerable role in mobilizing the savings of the population, but it is still far from being a guide for capital investments and a reflection of entrepreneurial attitude and expectations. But we intend to develop an organized stock market and create modern institutions to regulate this market: a stock inspectorate, a stock council, and a stock exchange. Our goal is to transform the market into a modern means of mobilizing and coupling Hungarian and foreign capital.

We have made efforts to join international financial institutions and expand our relations with them. Our membership in GATT and our joining the IMF and the World Bank prove this. In addition to government initiative, the importance of the Hungarian Economic Chamber is increasing in our economic diplomacy. Although we are still far from a situation in which government guidance is able to provide really high-level services for enterprises that enter the international market, the state's economic role has definitely changed: There has been a decrease in its administrative role and an increase in its guiding role and in providing services in foreign economic relations.

We are also aware of the fact that entrepreneurial spirit, economic adjustment, and institutions ready for change and renewal are all gaining ground in our times. Learning things again, and the ability to develop those reactions which were paralyzing and bad in the past have become important tasks. Economic internationalization objectively increases the role of good money and of efficient capital, and we do not want to exempt the Hungarian economy from these effects.

We consider three forms of macro-economic management regulations to be particularly important. First, we need the general development of the supply of money and incomes—a monetary regulation, and a uniform tax system. Second, we must operate institutions that strengthen the market, regulate the distortions in competition, and rationally distribute the risks, like regulation of competitions and bank inspection. Third, in order to reduce undesirable social consequences, it is necessary to determine the limits of market effects, including its effects on environmental regulations, the easing of territorial disparity and reducing the differences in personal income tax.

We want to reach the point where, in their economic decisions, economic units have their autonomy guaranteed by law. We regard this autonomy not as authority which has been temporarily suspended by the state management and one that can be eliminated at any time, but as a social right actively guaranteed by law and by the control of social openness and of the owners, separate from the state apparatus. We plan to develop the conditions for this by means of political and economic reform measures in the period ahead of us. Entrepreneurial autonomy should cover decisions on production, marketing, enterprise property, and enterprise organization as well as exercising employers' rights, and these decisions should be led solely by profitability and efficiency of a world market level.

The development of a socialist planned market economy is the essence of our reform program! In such an economy, the market is an institution that integrates the entire economy. Until now the prevailing position has been that market mechanisms should receive greater scope in areas where the planned state economic management proves inefficient. The logic will be reversed in the socialist market economy: Non-market methods should be implemented in areas where the market fails to act as an efficient or acceptable coordination mechanism.

We are aware of the fact that all these require strict conditions. The elimination of administrative barriers should be combined with a tough financial policy and consistent implementation of the bankruptcy law. The government should take measures that force enterprises to implement disciplined financial management. At the same time, we must implement strict saving in budget expenditures. Regulations on dealing with inefficient areas should be implemented even if these lead to insufficient use of production capacities, temporary unemployment, and short-term economic losses. We should solve the employment problems by means of independent and efficient institutions created especially for this purpose, rather than by artificially maintaining economic activities that have no prospects.

We also take into account the fact that as a result of accelerated elimination of administrative and informal restrictions, reduction of financial subsidies, and the increase in market opportunities and risks, the previous behavior norms of enterprises and of the state will change. Innovation and renewal are needed here too. The changes should be forceful enough to really lead to an economic revival and start changes in the structure of the economy and regroup production factors, processes that will be the basis of future economic development.

Based on the successes and failures of many other countries and from our own recent past, we know that all these need a firm policy and a program that enjoy the confidence of the politically active part of our society and of the leading echelons of our enterprises. Our foreign economic partners also regard such a policy as trustworthy.

We clearly see that during the worldwide economic restructuring, the differences in various countries' prospects of development are increasing. But we are also sure that this is not a forced course planned from the very beginning and one that the national economies are helpless in coping with. The fact that the most developed countries and a considerable number of newly industrialized countries started successfully on the road of adjusting themselves to the changed circumstances only strengthens this belief. Several countries that seemed to be helpless have stabilized their economies. Quite a number of developed countries have initiated serious structural changes, and, probably sooner or later they will implement these changes.

According to our observations, these countries allocate less of the funds in their budget to stabilize inefficient economic activities. They reduce subsidies and carry out saving programs. At the same time, however, by means of monetary guidance and a capital market, these countries see to it that funds and production factors flow into areas where marketing prospects seem to be guaranteed and where there are good prospects for making profits. Such a financial system and economic policy encourage enterprises to raise their performance to a level which is recognized by the world economy. Such a policy is not a defensive but an offensive one. It will strengthen ventures, including small and medium-sized ventures, and will consolidate economic and financial discipline in the state sector. We do not hide the fact that we want to learn from these countries.

Meanwhile, however, we do not see any reason to give up our socialist values which were accepted in the past and which have stood the test of time. We want to use these values as the basis for making our system efficient, something that necessarily requires a courageous drop of "lost illusions." We do not think our society's socialist nature is endangered in this new situation. A decisive part of social property remains common property. The state continues to consider it its responsibility to systematically defend those who are at a disadvantage through no fault of their own. We will rely more on the people's conscious and democratic participation in guiding economic processes. We want to rid our socialist system of

those hindering factors that have accumulated through subjective human errors, and we will simultaneously adjust the structure of our socialist system to the requirements of our age. The socialist economic integration that unites its member countries will not prevent us from expanding our relations with other economic alliances in the world and with other countries, both individually and on the level of the entire socialist community. The most important thing is that we have to work steadily and at a high level, because even the most resounding reform programs cannot substitute individual efforts and professional and intellectually-demanding work.

We think that we can create the domestic consensus necessary for this and, with our efforts, we will increase the confidence of our foreign partners. All these inevitably require the further development of East-West economic relations and these relations should be based on mutual advantages and entrepreneurial initiatives.

The expansion of East-West relations requires joint efforts. The partners should mutually open up each other's markets. On our part, our major goal is to develop the institutions of a modern business life.

With the above, I wanted to make it clear that the Hungarian Government considers our adjustment to the world economy to be a major task. We have recognized this goal's decisive role in updating the Hungarian economy. It is my conviction that this conference will provide much help in this too.

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on my own behalf, I wish you much success in your activity.

I will use this opportunity to convey my heartfelt congratulations to the editors and staff of the economic daily that is sponsoring this conference, and to greet its readers too. I thank the organizers of this conference for the idea and its implementation.

Havasi Replaced as Budapest First Secretary

LD2706142188 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Mihaly Jasso, hitherto secretary, has been chosen first secretary by the Budapest party committee in place of Ferenc Havasi who is retiring.

The body decided on this in a three-round secret ballot. There were two condidates. In the first round, Pal Ivanyi, chairman of the Budapest Council received two votes more. In the second round, the votes were equal. Finally, in the third round, Mihaly Jasso became first secretary of the Budapest party committee with the necessary majority, which is 44 votes.

Further Report on Jasso Election

LD2706181388 Budapest MTI in English 1638 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)—Mihaly Jasso has been elected first secretary of the Budapest party committee. Formerly he was secretary. Ferenc Havasi, the previous first secretary, has been relieved of his post and his membership status on his own request because of retirement and with recognition of his merits.

On Monday the extended session of the Budapest party committee was attended by Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Those in attendance included the first secretaries of the district party committees, leaders of the state, social and mass organizations of the capital, and heads of department at the party committee.

Ilona Tatai, general manager of the Taurus rubber works, has been relieved of her membership status in the party committee and the Executive Committee with recognition of her merits since, at the national party conference, the Central Committee had elected her a member of the Political Committee.

In the session Ferenc Szkokan, head of the nominating committee and first secretary of the 14th district party committee, put forward proposals for the first secretary's post, on the basis of preliminary consultations with members of the party committee, first secretaries of the district party committees, heads of department at the party committee and party activists. Most of them nominated Pal Ivanyi, chairman of the Budapest Metropolitan Council, and Mihaly Jasso, secretary of the Budapest party committee, for the post.

After a debate the committee held a secret ballot. In the first round 42 votes were cast for Pal Ivanyi and 40 for Mihaly Jasso so neither candidates achieved the required majority. The second round brought a tie of 41-41 votes. In the third round Mihaly Jasso was elected first secretary of the Budapest party committee with 44 votes.

Mihaly Jasso was born in 1936. Member of the HSWP since 1959. Teacher in a primary school then worked with the 21st district council. In 1967 became staff member of the 21st district party committee. From 1971 to 1974 completed studies in the party college of the CPSU.

From 1974 deputy head of the Propaganda and Cultural Department at the Budapest party committee, and from 1975 political activist at the HSWP CC. In 1979 he was elected first secretary of the (212th) district party committee and in 1983 secretary of the Budapest party committee.

From 1985 to 1988 Mihaly Jasso was member of the HSWP Central Control Committee. In May 1988 the national party conference elected him member of the Central Committee.

After the election Karoly Grosz, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, expressed his thanks to Ferenc Havasi for his work in the interest of reform and at the head of the Budapest party committee, and for his outstanding activity in the workers' movement.

PPF Presidium Approves Personnel Changes

LD2706163588 Budapest MTI in English
1458 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)—The national Presidium of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF) held a session on Monday with Gyula Kallai in the chair. Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, briefed the body on the June 23rd session of the Central Committee, including the personnel proposals that the Central Committee asked the Presidium of the PPF to support. He said that a proposal directly concerned the Patriotic People's Front. The Central Committee proposes Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, to the post of state minister. The HSWP general secretary asked the presidium to discuss and support the proposals.

After a debate the Presidium unanimously agreed with the proposals and consented that they should be put forward to parliament and the Presidential Council as the joint proposals of the HSWP CC and the PPF National Council. The Presidium decided that if parliament elects Imre Pozsgay state minister, the forthcoming session of the PPF National Council would propose to relieve General Secretary Imre Pozsgay of his post and elect Istvan Huszar, director of the Institute for Party History and member of the PPF National Council and Secretariat, general secretary.

The Presidium noted that the Hungarian-Chinese Friendship Society has been reestablished under the auspices of the People's Front movement, and passed a decision on its registration.

Karoly Grosz said that the Central Committee, at its first session following the party conference, discussed its work programme until the end of 1989. Before the 14th HSWP Congress to be held in 1990, the Central Committee has to carry out an analysis that outlines for a longer period of time the main outlines and directions of movement of the party and social organs and, through their work, those of society as a whole. I am convinced that the time when even the details of social movement were determined by a single centre has passed for ever, Karoly Grosz stressed.

The HSWP general secretary said that the practice of cooperation between the party and the social and state organs would also change. The first step will be to make an account of the lessons of the past three to four decades. Therefore the Central Committee decided to set up a working committee under the leadership of Imre Pozsgay to analyse that period of time and formulate proposals for a new party programme.

This work requires not only a party policy analysis but also the contribution of all political and scientific workshops of society. The party should be made suitable for operating under the changed circumstances. This is why we set up a working committee to analyse the party rules and make proposals for their modernization. the 14th congress should take a stand on the rules.

In a forthcoming CC session we would propose to set up working committees for elaborating a long-term economic policy conception and making preparations for amendments to the Constitution.

The Central Committee concluded that appropriate international conditions should be created for the implementation of the programme. The scope of foreign policy action and relations of the Hungarian People's Republic should be widened. This implies first of all an opening towards the advanced capitalist world and the Asian region as we are maintining traditionally open and good realtions with the socialist countries. We are not alone in our efforts as the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic, Czechoslovakia and China are also engaged in a similarly courageous search for ways.

We feel that Hungarian society is increasingly prepared and open to renewal and supports the leadership more than before in implementing the programme.

Our search for ways is impeded by two factors—our theoretical workshops have failed to work out a consistent system for handling the issue, and the public mood is not ideal for such a search.

Concerning the modernization of the electoral system the Central Committee has worked out a programme, and asked the PPF National Council to put it to social debate. After summing up the conclusions of the debate, the PPF National Council and the Central Committee will again evaluate the draft and ask the government to formulate the bill to be presented to parliament.

Several contributors to the debate proposed that the nationality policy issues should fall within the competence of the state minister. The contributors held it priority tasks to modernize higher and secondary education and accelerate technical development, to which the PPF national Presidium agreed.

Decree on Leaders' Wages; New Justice Official

LD2706193588 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] The Presidential Council has adopted a decree of legal force about the regulation of the wages of some leaders filling high state posts. Until now the monthly salaries of the president of the Presidential Council, the chairman of the National Assembly, and the prime minister have been determined without legal regulation, on the basis of individual assessment. Henceforth this will be done in accordance with the new legal regulation.

The Presidential Council has relieved Tibor Levai from his post as deputy chief prosecutor owing to his retirement. The council has named Istvan Szabo as the new deputy chief prosecutor.

Szuros Chairs Foreign Affairs Commission Parley

LD2706192988 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)—As reported earlier, the Monday session of the Foreign Affairs Commission of parliament presided over by Matyas Szuros heard a report on Hungary's main foreign policy endeavours.

The report put forward to the deputies stresses that the development of relations with the community of socialist countries is invariably the most important task of the Hungarian foreign policy. Socialist economic integration should be renewed radically and cooperation strengthened with advanced forms and methods. In the Warsaw Treaty Organization Hungarian diplomacy took an initiating part in strengthening foreign policy coordination free from formalities.

The similarity of the main directions of the Soviet perestroika and the Hungarian stabilization and advancement programme are of determining importance. The Soviet side shows particular interest in Hungary's reform experience.

Last year saw a full settlement of Hungarian-Chinese relations.

In the relations maintained with the advanced capitalist countries, special stress is laid on evolving a new quality of economic, commercial, technical, scientific and cultural contacts. Accordingly, Hungarian foreign policy has made efforts to further develop cooperation with the organizations of West European integration. Talks are under way on the conclusion of a commercial agreement and the establishment of diplomatic relations between Hungary and the European Economic Community.

The Hungarian foreign policy concentrating first of all on Europe welcomed the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of intermediate and shorter range nuclear missiles in the continent. In the wake of the agreement it has become a key issue to start negotiations on major cuts in the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

Increased care for the Hungarians living outside the country has become an increasingly marked endeavour of foreign policy. Hungary starts from the fact that the Hungarian national minorities living outside the country are citizens of other countries but belong to the Hungarian nation. Therefore Hungarian foreign policy feels a sense of responsibility for them and, with due determination, calls attention to discrimination and endeavours aimed at forceful assimilation.

Under the proposal of State Secretary Gyula Horn of foreign affairs the deputies approved of a communique on the 20th anniversary of the non-proliferation treaty.

It has been announced in the session that the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, each represented by five delegates, are to hold a roundtable in Budapest late August on the relations between conventional armaments and disarmament.

Finance Minister on Balance of Payments

LD2406202488 Budapest MTI in English 1907 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 24 (MTI)—Addressing the Friday session of the Planning and Budgetary Commission of parliament, Minister of Finance Miklos Villanyi reported that there had been no major changes in the income-generating processes in 1987 and the first half of this year. He welcomed the fact that the first six months of this year witnessed a dynamic increase in hard-currency exports and a slight drop in imports. The balance of hard-currency trade improved considerably and was in equilibrium. All conditions exist for the Hungarian foreign trade to achieve a surplus of 250 million dollars as planned. The stock of orders of enterprises is much higher than previously and harvest prospects are favourable. The balance of payments is in a worse situation, higher debt stock increased expenditure, and the balance of tourism is expected to show a lower surplus than in previous years.

In the first six months of the year efficiency failed to improve and the deficit of the central budget was higher than planned.

Enterprises, Cooperatives To Cut Workforce

AU2206122288 Budapest MTI in English 1002 GMT 21 Jun 88

[All figures as received]

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 21/06/1988—According to the survey of the Hungarian Centre for Labour Information, this year is a turning point in the manpower management of enterprises. In contrast to the previous trend, the producing and servicing enterprises and cooperatives are to decrease their workforce by 0.5 per cent, altogether 19,000 employees.

The cuts will mainly affect the pensioners employed by the enterprises and cooperatives. By the end of this year their number is expected to drop by 16,000 (7 per cent) as compared to December last year. Professional jobs are to decrease by 1,800 (0.2 per cent), and blue-collar jobs stagnate.

The liquidation of enterprises and the regrouping of manpower are to affect 52,000 employees, as compared to 15,500 last year. The employers' notices will still account for less than ten per cent of all cases when the employee leaves his workplace. (More than half a million people change their workplaces or retire each year.)

Along with the plans for more reasonable manpower management, the enterprises and cooperatives plan to take on over half a million new employees, mainly to fill the vacant but necessary jobs.

Report on MHSZ General Assembly Debate

LD2506152288 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Excerpts] The MHSZ—that is, the Hungarian Defense Association—is holding its general assembly today. Henrik Havas reports:

[Havas] The debate on the MHSZ secretary general's report on the draft resolution and on the draft statutes of the association is now in progress. [passage omitted]

Major General Gyorgy Keri, secretary general of the MHSZ, drew special attention in his report to the point that, as a part of the restructuring of the system of political institutions, the MHSZ wishes to strengthen the character of the movement, its democratic features. The question is logical in a period of international detente: How can an organization which is closely linked to defense justify its existence at all? This question can be, and is, asked primarily by conscripts. The major general's answer is: The safeguarding of our national sovereignty, the fulfillment of our internationalist alliance obligations demand, on the one hand, that the conscripts take their constitutional obligations seriously and, on the other hand, that the MHSZ renew its work and place it on wide social bases.

As in other spheres of life, economizing and streamlining the organization are on the agenda of the MHSZ as well. Perhaps it is surprising that, so far, economic-financial inspecting committees have not operated in the clubs or in specialized organizations. Henceforth, they will. As for the organization, on the basis of a Politburo decision the number of personnel in the independent apparatus must be reduced by 10 percent this year, which means the abolition of 230 permanent posts. By the end of the decade, further considerable cutbacks must be implemented.

Finally, two informational items of general interest: the further service training of reservist officers and suboffi-cers will, in the future, be the concern not of the MHSZ, but of the People's Army. Another interesting development is that MHSZ organizations and clubs want to broaden their production and service activities, obviously in order to obtain revenues. It could be that our cars will be repaired in the workshops of the MHSZ school for drivers. [Budapest MTI in English at 1859 GMT on 25 June in its report on the defense association meeting adds: "The deputies of the national general assembly included in the minutes their protest against Romanian settlement restructuring plans."]

Spokesman Discusses Institutional Modernization

AU2706073188 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Jun 88 pp 1, 5

[Correspondent's report on news conference in Budapest on 16 June: "Council of Ministers Holds Meeting—Accelerated Modernization of the Background Institutions of State Administration—Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz Holds News Conference"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] MTI: At its meeting in December 1987, the government decided to make the various ministries examine the possibilities of modernizing so-called background institutions. How does the Council of Ministers evaluate the work carried out so far?

[Banyasz] The government discussed a thick report on the issue and found it positive in many respects. However, the government is not satisfied with the current pace of implementation. The government concluded that although the measures carried out or planned by various ministries show a more determined intention to modernize these institutions, this is still far from enough. What are these background institutions? These are institutions which belong to various ministries and which deal with the retraining and training of leaders; organizational and computer sciences; and information and documentation services; as well as various background research institutions which employ a total of 6,000 people. This staff is quite large compared with the relatively small staff of the central state administration apparatus. As a result of modernization, some of the above-mentioned institutions—like the majority of the leader training and retraining institutes that do not belong to the system of higher education—will have to become enterprises on 1 January 1989 at the latest. [passage omitted]

NEPSZABADSAG: We know that the Committee for Planned Economy discussed the further development of telecommunication services in Hungary. Is there any hope for the tens of thousands of people waiting for a telephone?

[Banyasz] I sincerely hope that the telephone issue will move faster in Hungary now. We hope that this issue will receive proper attention and adequate economic and

public priority. The Seventh 5-Year Plan stipulated the establishment of 400,000-420,000 telephone units. Since various circumstances have had an unfavorable effect on the implementation of this plan lately, the Committee for Planned Economy reviewed the entire situation and decided on implementing the original goals. [passage omitted]

If the plan is fully carried out, there will be 17 telephones per 100 citizens in 1990. However, this will hardly be half of the average European standard at that time. Therefore, the government decided on the further tasks of development, too, and instructed the post office and all the other relevant ministries to work out a central economic development draft plan for the period from 1990 to 2000, a plan aimed at finally eliminating our backlog in this important area. [passage omitted]

NEPSZAVA: At your last news conference, you mentioned the fact that the government was planning to increase the family allowance by 100 forints per child. Has a decision been made on this?

[Banyasz] Yes, a decision has been made, and the family allowance will increase by 100 forints per child beginning 1 July 1988.

Fejti Interviewed on Reform of Electoral Law

LD2606214788 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 88

["The Week" program; interview with Central Committee Secretary Gyorgy Fejti by unidentified reporter]

[Text] The last session of the Central Committee put forward recommendations for modifying the electoral law. Our guest is the man who proposed the plan, Gyorgy Fejti, Central Committee secretary.

[Reporter] If I remember correctly, in 1985 we said about the last elections that they had been politically successful. How is it possible that they are now retrospectively declared unsuccessful? What is the reason for the need to make changes?

[Fejti] I also think that the 1985 elections closed with a political success and evoked interest both at home and abroad. This is particularly so regarding the practice of multiple candidacy and the fact that the electors were able to participate in the nominating process much more actively than previously. These are elements worthy of preservation. Nonetheless, there is both scope and need for thinking about further developing the system, in the direction of how it would be possible to have candidates who are more clearcut, who possess more character, from the point of view of the electorate; in other words, how it is possible to ensure that the electors can learn more fully what interests, endeavors, groups or views a certain candidate represents. This would be very important for the appearance of the articulation of interests and opinions which exist in society in both the National Assembly and in the local councils and for the realization of the integration of interests through the clash of views in these bodies.

[Reporter] Let me ask then in this connection in very simple, perhaps primitive, terms: How much dare we modify in the old system? After all, there are many points of view in this country.

[Fejti] Well, the situation is such—and not only in this area of our life—that the emphasis must be switched onto the changes, and we are thinking of significant changes in this sphere as well. There is no scope to explain these changes in detail within the framework of this program. So let me indicate some of the important elements and directions. The first of these is that, in my opinion, it would be useful if the elections to the National Assembly and to the local councils were separated in time.

[Reporter] Why?

[Fejti] This would be useful because in that case national and local politics would not get mixed up with each other; we would not have to speak simultaneously about the international situation, the economic situation of the country and the water supply of the village. Thus, everything would be in its own place. The separation would increase the prestige of local politics; in the course of the local elections those issues would be discussed which interest the voters. In other words, whether the officials are doing a good job, whether the development plans of the council are suitable, whether the finances at the disposal of the council are utilized widely—all very tangible matters.

Another issue is as follows. The national list reflects certain considerations of representativeness and provides a framework for the policy of alliance. This feature must be kept. But it would be worth considering the adoption of a system whereby important organizations of employer and labor interests, that is, the Chamber of Commerce, trade unions, the interest representational organs of the cooperatives, the Youth League, could nominate deputies directly, because in that case they could clearly agitate on their behalf, could determine their mandates, or, if they regard it as necessary, could initiate the recall of their own nominees.

[Reporter] Forgive me, but could this go so far that, let us say, the Reformed Church would put up its own candidate?

[Fejti] This solution is also conceivable for the nomination of a candidate by the Reformed Church, just as in the case of the nationalities, too. It must be thought through whether this should be a direct right, or whether this kind of nomination should come about in this sense within the framework of the PPF.

It would be an important change that in individual voting districts, the right of proposing would be made into a collective citizens' right. So, smaller groups of citizens, groups according to where they work or live, associations, circles, could make proposals, and could be the (?managers) of individuals.

Now, presumably, compared to the earlier electoral cycle, there will be significantly more candidates now. For this reason, it seems advisable to weigh up those proposed within the framework of a committee preparing the nominating, and to develop some kind of order of strength. Naturally, this would not affect the very fundamental right that the final word in this, that is, as to who should get on the list of nominations, would continue to be that of the citizens' nominating meeting.

[Reporter] I also remember from 1985, that—perhaps it is a crude way of putting it, but—self-nominated prophets also appeared. How will this be in the future? For, if we go in the direction of freedom and license, than this danger will obviously increase.

[Fejti] Self-nomination in itself is neither a virtue nor a sin. In this system, however, everyone who feels an ambition in himself for this, must find a community that will adopt him as candidate. This can be an important point as regards selection.

[Reporter] But where will the limit be?

[Fejti] The limit, inasmuch as the question was in a political sense...

[Reporter, interrupting] Yes.

[Fejti] ...then I think it can be drawn as follows: That every community, every group which operates within legal frameworks and legally, has the right to put up a candidate. At the same time, it remains unceasingly a condition of becoming a candidate, that the candidate accepts, and as regards himself considers obligatory, the program and platform of the PPF. So, that he wishes to carry out his work within these frameworks.

This at the same time also means that the individuals and groups who oppose socialism, or go beyond the constitutional frameworks, do not get a possibility for public life.

[Reporter] If I as an ordinary voting citizen feel, say, in the election skirmishes, that something is not quite right, something is not as it should be, who can I turn to? Who do I get legal guarantees from?

[Fejti] First to the electoral organs, that is to the electoral presidiums. Inasmuch as the reply from there is not satisfactory, then to the courts which decide on electoral questions. This too is an important further extension of the earlier practice, that as regards all the elements of guarantees of elections, that is starting from whether someone is accepted onto the electoral list, beyond this to whether the nominating happened within the rules, right up to whether the mandate of the elected individual is valid—that is whether the secret ballot happened in the correct framework—if anyone has a doubt, then he has the possibility of turning to the courts.

[Reporter] I know that here in Hungary there is always at these times a doubt in the opposite direction; that we do not have democratic traditions, that we are not mature enough for this. Well, in truth, are we mature enough?

[Fejti] Well, one cannot be mature enough for this. However, maturity, political culture, can only be obtained through practice. And, if someone is skeptical as regards the present situation, I would agree with them. However, I do not agree that we should reproach the citizen inasmuch as we are not satisfied with our democratic traditions. For the present situation is much more the consequence of the functioning of our systems, and of its rigid framework. So, if something has to be changed, it is that there should be a public life in this country whereby the citizens can be in training, and can be successful in the electoral struggle too.

[Reporter] Thank you for the conversation.

Consultations on Alternative to Military Service

LD2706191888 Budapest MTI in English
1802 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 27 (MTI)—The issue of young people who object to armed military service and seek an alternative solution is the topic of continuous consultations organized by the Hungarian Peace Council with the involvement of some state, social and representative organizations, the peace movement, the churches, several experts and interested citizens. They hold it justified to alter the current practice and introduce alternative (social) service on a wider scale. However, this should not endanger either the security or the international obligations of the country. According to most participants, the choice of alternative service for reasons of conscience is a broader category than objection on religious grounds but does not compromise political objectors.

It was proposed that, beside unarmed military service, young people should have an opportunity for alternative service outside the Army, for instance in health care, enviromental protection and social organizations. They stressed that the alternative service should neither be of a punitive nature nor easier than the armed service.

It was agreed that the introduction of the new system makes it necessary to modify the related statutory provisions, in compliance with the ongoing revision of the constitution. According to the Hungarian Peace Council, it would be useful to introduce the new system on January 1, 1989 and judge the cases emerging until that time with goodwill.

Jaruzelski Receives USSR's Kulikov, Gribkov

LD2706182288 Warsaw PAP in English
1714 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 27—PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw-Treaty member states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov and Chief of Staff of the Joined Armed Forces Gen. Anatoly Gribkov, now on a working visit to this country.

The meeting was held in the presence of Poland's Minister for National Defence Gen. Florian Siwicki and PUWP CC Political Bureau member Gen. Jozef Baryla.

In the course of the meeting, which passed in a friendly climate, opinions were exchanged on political and military situation and guidelines were discussed for further perfection of collaboration between the armies of the Warsaw-Treaty member states.

The talks were attended by defence vice-ministers: National Defence Vice-Minister for general business Gen. Antoni Jasinski and Chief of Staff of the Polish Army Gen. Jozef Uzycki. Present also was representative of the Commander-in-Chief of the Joined Armed Forces at the Polish Army Gen. Col. Vladimir Sivenok.

Jaruzelski Speech at Dinner for Honecker

LD2406215488 Warsaw PAP in English
1913 GMT 24 Jun 88

["Abridged" text of speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at dinner in Wroclaw on 24 June in honor of visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee]

[Text] Wroclaw, June 24—The current meeting is of special character. On the one hand it signifies a continuation of the common cause of friendship and cooperation, on the other is aimed at endowing our relations with new impulses for the close and long-term future.

The process of the rapprochment of our states and nations, in line with the idea of internationalism, based on the foundation of the historic treaty of Zgorzelec and the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, corresponds to our common interests. These are historic transformations in the consciousness and material substance of relations between Poles and Germans, in solidarity, multi-plane collaboration in the international arena, tested forms of the friendly partnership of our parties and political alliances, parliaments and social organizations, the whole institutional infrastructure and live tissue of mutual relations and ties.

The positive development of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation is a clear yardstick of our relations.

Today we enrich our relations with yet another agreement which I am not hesitating to call historic. This is because it creates political-legal grounds for direct and lasting, long-term ties between the young generations which will of course take over the steering wheel of our national and state fate. This is, therefore, a great investment in the future, in the full meaning of the word, a significant step on the road to long-term cooperation and lasting friendship between both our states and nations.

The treaty signed today did not come to be in a historic vacuum. Its source is the long-term cooperation between our parties and governments, the achievements of youth organizations, including a great, one could even say an unprecedented on the global scale, vacation exchange of children and youth. These are concrete facts which have allowed us to think about a qualitatively new stage. I am convinced that this will be a tremendously active and fruitful stage.

Of late the international climate is improving tangibly. The bold, creative policy of the Soviet Union, the popularization of new thinking, the new approach to the complex problems of our times are the key source of these positive processes and phenomena.

This brings closer the idea of a world free from nuclear weapons, one safe for people. The results of the Moscow summit meeting have shown this to be true.

All the socialist states, Poland and the GDR inclusive, have contributed to the policy of dialogue, detente and strengthening security. Both your and our initiatives, presented on the international forum, aim to eliminate threats in the heart of Europe.

It is high time for our continent to really become a region of concordant acting. Only a Europe cooperating as partners, one concordantly tackling the challenges of our times will be worthy of the term of a common house. That is why we must oppose all attempts at using this commendable idea to undermine the political and territorial reality shaped in the processes of postwar development. A special role and responsibility in this respect befalls our countries.

In strengthening and enriching comprehensive cooperation, in solving all problems in the spirit of mutual understanding and friendship, Poland and the GDR will continue to contribute to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community of states, to their economic integration, to the cause of fortifying peace in Europe and the world.

Papal Nuncio Interviewed at End of Visit

LD2706141188 Warsaw PAP in English
1319 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 27—Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, nuncio of the Holy See for special tasks and head of the Vatican team for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the Polish Government, today left Poland following a week-long visit here.

He headed a delegation representing the Vatican side in the mixed commission composed of representatives of the Holy See and the Episcopate of Poland set up to examine the matter of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Poland. On this return trip to Rome, Archbishop Colasuonno is accompanied by secretary of the Episcopate of Poland, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski who is travelling to take part in an upcoming consistory.

Asked by newsmen about the hitherto course of the talks on establishing diplomatic relations between Poland and the Vatican immediately before his departure for Rome, Archbishop Colasuonno stated:

"As is known, the talks are being conducted on two planes: In the joint commission composed of members of the Episcopate and representatives of the government, and the mixed commission which comprises the same members of the Episcopate and representatives of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church. The joint commission is working on determining and solving the issues of the Catholic Church in Poland. The mixed commisson studies the same problems but from the international point of view. Official talks have not been started yet on diplomatic relations. It is expected, however, that the work of the joint commission will move forward. It is working with commitment, in a climate of good will and constructive dialogue. As far as the contacts between the Holy See and Poland are concerend there is a working document which could constitute a foundation for joint talks.

"At present it is difficult to name in detail the matters which call for more indepth studies. On the other hand it seems right to preserve mutuel carefulness, while cherishing the hope that the problems, albeit difficult, can be correctly solved in a constructive dialogue. It will be possible to start official talks when the works of the joint commission indicate the purposefulness of lifting dialogue onto a higher level."

Asked for an assessment of the recently ended observations of the millenium of Russia's christening, Archbishop Colasuonno stated that the event stirred and continues to stir interest among all Christians.

Sadowski Meets British Leaders, Ends Visit

LD2506015488 Warsaw Pap in English 2212 GMT 24 Jun 88

[By PAP Correspondent Mariusz Kuklinski]

[Text] London, June 24—Poland's Deputy Premier Zbigniew Sadowski ended a four-day official visit here today paid at the invitation of the British Government. Today, Sadowski conducted talks with the British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry Lord Young and the Chairman of the Council for Trade with Eastern Europe Lord Jellicoe.

During the meeting with Geoffrey Howe the British side expressed its traditional sympathy for Poland's matters and its nation, and wished success to the reform and also expressed understanding for the difficulties in which this process is taking place. The talk was held in a very friendly atmosphere, being described in a statement issued by the British Foreign Ministry as "friendly and constructive."

During the meeting with Lord Young the British side stressed that depsite the progressing internal integration, the EEC should not concentrate solely on issues concerning its region but that the community should remain maximally open.

During his talks with Sadowski, Lord Jellicoe drew attention to the growing interest of British companies in undertaking investment projects in Poland, especially in the light of the changes introduced in Poland in the legal regulations concerning foreign capital economic activity. It was said that these companies wre particularly considering the possibility of cooperating in the modernization of the "Katowice" steel mill, the extension of Warsaw airport and the construction of a fast inter-city rail system in Silesia. The sides also discussed further cooperation in the investments earlier realized in Poland which utilized supplies of British technology.

Rakowski Interviewed on Socialism, Reform

AU2706115688 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP SUPPLEMENT in Hungarian 11 Jun 88 p 1

[Report on interview with Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, member of the PZPR Politburo, Sejm vice marshall, and chairman of the Sejm Socioeconomic Council, by Edit S. Molnar: "MAGYAR HIRLAP Inteview with Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski on the Paradoxes of Socialism—Let Our Countries Be Dull"—in his office in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] The 62-year old Mieczyslaw Rakowski has been a member of the PZPR Politburo since December 1987; in addition, he is Sejm vice marshall and chairman of the consultative Sejm Socioeconomic Council. I had an opportunity to speak to him in his office in Warsaw after the strike situation in the Nowa Huta works in Gdansk had calmed down and work resumed. As on my previous visit, his office was full of fragrant freshly cut flowers, and his ashtray with cigarette butts this time, too. During my visit he lit one cigarette after the other.

In his introductory remarks he spoke about the impressions he obtained during his recently concluded visit to the provincial centers of the Polish textile industry. He said that he was amazed to find that women workers and their families lived better than he thought. Quoting an enterprise manager, Rakowski said that people did not allow their standard of living to be taken away from them. They would rather work more.

[Molnar] Does this not lead to self-exploitation, extended shifts, and overtime?

[Rakowski] No. That is, not only to this. What does self-exploitation mean? Let us agree that the prevailing form of socialism as an economic form has had a demoralizing effect on the people, because the work done for 8 hours a day has not been efficient for years.

Then he spoke about a television report on a group of people on strike at the Gdansk shipyards. One of the interviewees said: "Well, they are saying here that they will raise wages if we earn it." Rakowski said the following: "Because in his opinion they deserved the raise without working for it. This does not mean that I am protecting the prevailing economic situation, or that I think society is to blame."

[Molnar] Is society not guilty?

[Rakowski] Yes, it is. However, we ourselves are guilty in the first place; as is the economic and the social policy which is not determined by the man on the street, but by me. A collective is guilty. Those who exercise power are always more responsible than the others, but not every comrade believes this. I am paying attention to the events in Hungary. It is common to both Hungarians and Poles, and let us also add the Soviets, are trying more or less successfully to rationalize our thinking and actions. This will be tremendously difficult. We would like to put many upside-down affairs straight. We do not always succeed in this.

[Molnar] Or, to say the least, do not succeed fast enough.

[Rakowski] I agree. Looking through a historian's glasses, the leading collectives have been lagging behind. The reasons for this are sociological, psychological, and political. In my opinion, it is to a certain extent one of the paradoxes of socialism that the thinking and responses of society precede the thinking and responses of the leadership. This is a paradox because, in the final analysis, this situation has developed precisely because of the leadership. Because of general education and training, millions of people have become self-conscious. They read the press and books. As a result of the socialist revolution, society has been able to overtake its leaders.

[Molnar] This happened although training is not what it should be, if one should judge according to the Polish newspapers. It is also said in Hungary that the graduates' knowledge does not meet the needs of the country.

[Rakowski] If we made education—and within this, higher education—available to the masses, we have to consider the prospect of qualitative deterioration. In the final analysis, however, and from the point of view of their masses, such societies will be better qualified than any previous society.

[Molnar] Still, discussions on structural reorganization in education are being held in Poland, too.

[Rakowski] This is so because this is necessary. Similar to you, for decades we have also been captives of a conservative way of thinking and this is demonstrated in every area of our life. I had talks with several university professors, and to my great amazement they said that although economic reform has been going on for quite a few years, and this has introduced new economic concepts, our technical and science universities are still teaching classical 19th century economics and the political economics of capitalism and socialism. And who makes up these curricula if not these professors? Many of our difficulties are caused by the fact that we are a conservative society.

After this, Rakowski talked about several issues concerning subsidies, taxation, and the banking system, and about their first steps toward financial reform. He added that many parts of the Polish economy are still chaotic and irrational. He said that the economic system of socialism has not yet been scientifically developed. It is a collection of different theories, and an accumulation and a complex of stipulations and restrictions. He concluded that they had been doctrinaires, and they have not yet been able to change that.

[Molnar] Unemployment is one of the most sensitive areas of the social and economic debates in Hungary. Here, in Poland, people avoid mentioning it as if it were a four-letter word. Answering a question by a West European reporter, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said that for the time being you were not dealing with this problem and that you would deal with it when it becomes topical. However, nobody believed that you were really not dealing with the problem. What do you think about this?

[Rakowski] We are aware that such a phenomenon already exists in Hungary. During the present transitional period, we do not have as yet a uniform stand on this issue. However, a view is gaining ground that as long as there is work looking for workers, rather than workers for work, there will be no balance. In my view, we are approaching a situation similar to that prevailing in Hungary. If we start from the premise that socialism has caused demoralization in the people's attitude to work, is is possible that socialism will have to go through the developmental stage of partial unemployment. One could say that this is anti-socialist thinking. But why should a good worker provide for the inefficient worker? This case is one where people exploit each other, and therefore a case of enormous injustice. An enterprise that functions inefficiently draws money from my pocket; and so does the state when it subsidizes this enterprise.

[Molnar] You have recently held talks on modifying the proportions and trends of the current 5-year plan. The relevant communique explains this in one sentence:

Means will be increasingly rerouted from investment- and energy-intensive branches which accumulate losses and which repay the investments after a long time, to branches which produce for the market and repay investments in a short period of time. Would you comment on this?

[Rakowski] This issue is still being discussed. However, there are also opinions which claim that we should not reduce means for the extractive, power engineering, and heavy industries. In my opinion, the industrial structure which has developed in the recent 40 years strongly protects their interests.

[Molnar] Whose interests? Those of the zloty-devouring branches?

[Rakowski] Yes, and they have counterarguments for everything. A supporter of the energy-intensive branches, for example, will provide 10 reasons why we should develop these particular branches. A politician should both believe and trust, but how can he verify that the counterargument is untrue, although logic tells him that the right solution lies in another direction? How is this possible? I would call this the "Magnitogorsk philosophy," one on which Polish generations have grown up. What is good for socialism? A sizable foundry with an enormous hall and with huge smoking chimneys. From another point of view, this is a really "utilitarian" approach. If we inaugurate such a plant, the minister will also come and hang a medal and television reporters will come and broadcast the event. However, who the hell will come if we establish 10 little enterprises of 20 workers each?

And the particularly interesting point of this is the doctrine which states that such factories are the large centers of the working class, our strongholds, where class power exists. However, what we find in practice is that the opinions in these class strongholds are most frequently different. The workers there represent an enormous power, and any demagogue can cause confusion in their heads if he is skilled enough. Socialism would also look different if instead of the huge industrial plants, thousands of shall firms existed. These firms have the ability to initiate and to adjust quicker and more flexibly. The way we have acted so far is a childhood illness of socialism. In my opinion, however, one should cease his childish behavior once one is over 40 years old. The present period is full of tension, and makes us prepare for a painful accounting, but there is no other way out.

[Molnar] It seems that the extraordinary powers granted by the Sejm to the government at the beginning of May aim at accelerating precisely this process. During the government session, Premier Messner practically "swore" that he will use this power only against those who slow down reform and to get rid of the obstacles. Would you comment on these obstructing factors?

[Rakowski] We are all aware that reform has opponents but it is not possible to name them. This was also impossible when a battle was fought in our communist parties against dogmatism and revisionism on two fronts at the same time. The revisionists have always been named; the dogmatists—never. The situation concerning the opponents of the reform is similar. They do not exist as people. But to satisfy your curiosity, I consider the bureaucratic structures to be opponents of the reform, structures which comprise the basis for the functioning of our political and economic system. Opponents of reform are to be found within this bureaucratic stratum. It is difficult to personalize them, and this might also be unnecessary. I cannot pinpoint the opponents in person.

[Molnar] Gorbachev has also made a similar comment.

[Rakowski] The obstruction is inherent in the structure itself. The structure is full of thousands and thousands of people who have become used to such methods of guidance. They are convinced that if their privileges are restricted or if they themselves restrict them, they will lose their power.

[Molnar] They will certainly ....

[Rakowski] The issue of power is present in the background of the socialist countries' economic reforms. If we adopt the thesis that enterprises are independent and comprise the basic units of social and economic development, what scope is left for guidance and restrictions? The opponents of reform could of course be named, but they would be deeply offended.

[Molnar] Is your way of thinking followed within the Polish leadership?

[Rakowski] I think it is. However, although my generation publicizes its progressiveness, it finds it difficult to do away with ways we have become used to and which have provided the concepts for our way of living. I predict that the system to which both Hungary and Poland belong will have to overcome extraordinary contradictions and conflicts in the few coming years. Once I formulated that it will take blood and tears to implement restructuring. One of the listeners became very angry, but precisely then we had the example of Azerbaidjan and Armenia where, as is known, there were casualties. Let us formulate it like this: The shift by socialism to renewing forms which renew themselves cannot be implemented without our paying the price. The Hungarians are already paying it and this is, in the final account, fortunate. I am an optimist.

[Molnar] Recently you said that you would go to the Soviet Union to write a book on restructuring. At what stage of writing are you now?

[Rakowski] I have been writing it for 1 year and I am approaching its conclusion. This is an extraordinarily difficult work and it has taken me so long because the

Soviet comrades are not helpful, either. Something new always emerges here: Once I had defined the limits of openness, of glasnost, they were carried further the following week. To speak more seriously, writing the book is difficult because the events progress fast, whereas I am alone and still a prisoner of the past. I would have never thought that the issues on the agenda at present would really be there. Naturally, this is good, and should teach every politician that his imagination must not be limited.

For example, if I had said in a speech 5 years ago that a man called Gorbachev would emerge in the Soviet Union, who will demand a strict and thorough criticism of the past and say that conditions must be established to enable the man on the street to feel that he owns the country—indeed, hasn't he been its owner so far?—if I had said this, I would have had to go to the party control committee and ask them to expel me from the party, or someone else would have informed them that Rakowski was making such observations. Although I consider myself a progressive person and I think in a new way, I occasionally notice that I write sentences that have been formulated in the old style. I do not know, maybe I am expressing too many heresies.

[Molnar] You must have decided all this before you started speaking.

[Rakowski—with a smile] People in Poland fortunately do not read Hungarian. There is a safety belt that allows us to fully speak our mind. I never hide my views, and I think that a person who acts this way will ultimately benefit from this. One protects one's identity in this way. However, we should distinguish between one's restriction of one's self and tactical considerations, because the latter is also a realistic category.

[Molnar] Thank you for an interesting interview.

[Rakowski] I wish both of us that our countries should be much duller than they are at present.

Rakowski Views Trade Union 'Pluralism'

LD2506171788 Warsaw PAP in English
1739 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 25—PUWP CC Secretary and Political Bureau member Mieczyslaw Rakowski met with foreign guests of the "TRYBUNA LUDU fete"—representatives of 35 press organs of communist and worker parties from 30 countries of Europe, Asia and America.

Rakowski outlined certain socio-political and economic problems of contemporary Poland. He stressed that Poland was progressing from one formation of socialism to another and that this caused specific difficulties stemming from the appearance of contradictions which existed already in the past but which we either failed to see or did not want to see.

Answering questions connected with trade union pluralism, he said that this pluralism was not ruled out, it has been expressed in the law on trade unions. The appropriate paragraph was suspended since had it been realized as pluralism is understood by the former leaders of Solidarnosc and their various friends in the West we would return to 1981. The Polish nation would pay for this, not the people on the Seine or the Tiber. I do not see the possibility of repeating 1981, Rakowski stressed. But nobody can forsee how the situation will develop and what structures will arise in the next 5 or 10 years. They will undoubtedly arise but conditions for this do not exist today. We do not have to be speeded up. We are implementing the policy of democratization, we are creating new facts. Social processes, however, must ripen, Rakowski said.

Jaruzelski Cautions on 'Sharp' Criticism

LD2706165888 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1730 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] (Presenter) Wojciech Jaruzelski met all the TRYBUNA LUDU award winners. Jerzy Majka, the host of the meeting and chief editor of this paper, presenting the award winners, described them as people who by their personal examples contradict the statement that Poland is a country of general impossibility. Is is worth emphasizing that many of the people who had been awarded money prizes contributed that money to a sick children fund. Among the award winners are professors, actors, physicians, workers, writers, economists, and voluntary workers. In an informal conversation to show how the new style in the provinces meets with so many difficulties.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also shared his reflections on the current economic and social situation in the country. He pointed out the shortcomings but also reasons for optimism. He said among other things:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] I am very far from encouraging cheap optimism. It is equally dangerous. We have learned about this. But, at the same time, the point is that this sharp criticism, this criticism which continues until it causes pain, yes pain, well... may, and I quote Zeromski, may a web of evil never grow over our failures and defeats, our setbacks, but may this criticism lead to initiative, to action, to the will to act and not slide into apathy and suffering, which does not suit us at all. [end recording]

Orzechowski Addresses Commission Session

LD2406053288 Warsaw PAP in English
1953 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 23—If the 3rd nationwide theoretical and ideological conference and the common discussion within the party and outside it preceding the conference do not become a breakthrough in thinking about the past, present and the future of socialism in our country, we may lose a historic chance of renewing and

restructuring it, stated PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Marian Orzechowski today, opening a joint session of the ideological commission of the CC and the team for preparing the conference.

The meeting was attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

Orzechowski's Address

Orzechowski stressed that at the current stage of the development of socialism, in the era of search and ever more strongly expressed need for its revolutionary restructuring, the Marxist-Leninist theory has been confronted with extremely important tasks. At issue is a critical verification and enrichment of the theoretical transformations in socialism. Various, frequently extreme, are the reactions to the new challenges confronting socialism and its theoretical foundation: Marxism-Leninism. One is expressed in dogmatic, fossilized stereotypes, the second breeds doubt in socialism, in its reformability. Contemporary dogmatism and a loser's lack of faith in the force of socialist inspiration are infrequent. Search for new solutions prevails.

The following are the driving force of the restructuring and development of the theory of socialism: a return to the source values of socialism and Marxism—humanism, rationalism, developmental dynamics, a return linked with an honest analysis of the social situation, free of "blank spots" and a priori assumptions. We must be fully aware of the fact that we face a dramatic choice: either "cosmetics", belated reflections and decisions, or a thorough, indepth, in its essence revolutionary renewal and restructuring of socialism in Poland. Not much time remains and there will be even less of it.

Developing broad discussion in the party about the doctrinal issues of socialist renewal in one of the key matters in the preparations for the conference. This pertains to matters of management in the socialist state and to a determination of the role of the party in a reformed economy and state, Orzechowski said.

Gulczynski's Address

Prof. Mariusz Gulczynski presented guidelines to matters of pluralism and national agreement. Speaking about the pluralist diversification of Polish society, he stated that this diversification was intensifying in Polish society in the conditions of the protracted crisis and as a consequence of economic and political reforms. The main lines of division are, however, disputable and this should become an important topic of research, he said.

One should not frown at the objectvie phenomenon of pluralism of our life but one must adjust the system to the requirements of the living social material with a limitation of clear anti-socialism. Being guided by this one should strive to shape the pro-socialist character of pluralism in Poland. The point is to regain social attractiveness and functioning, socialist values and roads of political system-civilizational development and hence expand the circle of the advocates and allies of such a direction of progress, Gulczynski stated.

Discussion

In the discussion the participants stated, among other things, that total criticism of the past cannot overcast the real picture of what has been done in Poland so far. The party must, however, be aware of the upsurge of a critical mainstream. In endorsing, for instance, reforms, the party must be aware that it will find itself in conflict with a portion of its own base. Another plane of possible conflicts is associated with the departure from the so-called nomenklatura. This real situation compels one to reveal various theoretical options in the party in order to present a clear and attractive vision of social order in the nineties to society.

Limited Free Market Sales To Commence Jul 1

LD2806122388 Warsaw PAP in English
1100 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 28—Effective Jul 1, limited free market sales of gasoline will commence, though rationing will be continued. For the time being higher-priced unrationed gasoline will be available at 64 filling stations throughout Poland.

This year, some 170 thousand tonnes of gasoline have been earmarked for sales outside the rationing system, which is around 10 per cent of the total of gasoline to be sold in 1988.

Principles of gasoline sales to foreigners remain unchanged.

Romanian Soprano Defects to France

AU2706150488 Paris AFP in English
1500 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Paris, June 27 (AFP)—Romanian soprano Leontina Vaduva has been granted political asylum here, the Paris Opera announced Monday.

Leontina Vaduva is currently singing the leading female role of Ninetta in Rossini's Thieving Magpie at the Paris Opera house.

On Saturday, she took over from Italian soprano Cecilia Gasdia who has called off sick for a week.

A well-informed source said recent disagreements Miss Gasdia had with the Paris Opera management contributed to "making her ill," despite her acclaimed success in the part.

'Some' in Hungary 'Falsify Historical Truth'

AU2706194088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1914 GMT 27 Jun 88

["Plenary Meetings of the Council of Romanian Working People of Magyar Nationality and the Council of Romanian Working People of German Nationality"]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/6/1988—Plenary meetings of the Council of Romanian Working People of Magyar Nationality and the Council of Romanian Working People of German Nationality were held in Bucharest on 27 June.

Representative and consultative bodies, set up in 1968 as component parts of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, the two councils analysed the activity of the Romanian working people of Magyar and, respectively, German nationality, in close unity with the whole Romanian people, for the manysided development and flourishing of the common homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the plenums stress was laid on the consistent policy of the RCP and Romanian State regarding a rational distribution of the forces of production, the economic and sociopolitical advancement of all the Romanian counties and regions, implicitly of those where Romanian citizens of Magyar and German nationality live and work, the physical planning just as the constant concern to ensure equal working and living conditions, conditions of social assertion for all the country's sons. The consistent guaranteeing of full equality of all the country's citizens, the achievement of the nation's unity, it was underscored during the plenary meetings, is one of the biggest gains of socialism in Romania. Telling data were supplied on the consistent way in which sociopolitical and cultural-spiritual equality is carried into effect, the mother tongue is used and the culture specific to the nationalities develops.

The plenary meeting of the Council of Romanian Working People of Magyar Nationality indignantly rejected the chauvinistic, irredentist, and revanchist shows of some circles in the Hungarian People's Republic that deliberately distort realities in Socialist Romania and denigrate the Romanian people's achievements, malevolently ignoring the RCP and Romanian State's humanistic policy of guaranteeing full equality to all the Romanian citizens as well as the attempts of some historians and politicians in the Hungarian People's Republic to falsify historical truth and erroneously present important moments in the history of the Romanian people and nation.

The participants in the two plenums also took attitude toward some tendentious materials published in the foreign press whereby attempts are made to contest Romania's achievements in the years of socialism, falsify and denigrate the Romanian people's history considering them as attempts to revive reactionary theses apt to sow discord and poison the relations between individuals, peoples and countries, as attempts to interfere in Romania's internal affairs. The participants in the two plenary meetings also condemned the attempts of circulating revisionist, revanchist and irredentist theses that deny the legitimacy of the territorial realities established after the first and the Second World War.

The plenary meetings endorsed resolutions whereby they express the full adhesion of the Romanian working people of Magyar and German nationality to the RCP and Romanian State's home and foreign policy.

Syrian Economic Officials Meet in Bucharest

JN2306163488 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest—Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, today received Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and his delegation, composed of Antoine Jubran, minister of industry, and Dr Antonios Habib, minister of oil and mineral wealth, which is currently visiting Romania.

During the meeting, the Romanian deputy prime minister praised the existing relations of cooperation between Syria and Romania, especially in the economic fields. He affirmed the need to bolster and promote these relations in the interests of the two peoples in the two friendly countries.

The Syrian-Romanian joint committee also held an expanded meeting today to discuss the topics of bolstering and expanding relations of bilateral cooperation. At the end of the meeting, a technical committee under the supervision of the concerned ministers was formed to discuss matters obstructing the progress of promoting bilateral cooperation.

Ministers Discuss Oil

JN2406154888 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest—Dr Antonios Habib, minister of oil and mineral wealth, and the technical delegation accompanying him met today with the Romanian minister of heavy of industry. During the meeting, discussions dealt with means to promote bilateral relations in the field of oil industry.

It is noteworthy that a delegation under Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, composed of Antoine Jubran, minister of industry, and Dr Habib is currently visiting Romania.

Ceausescu Receives Yasin

AU2406185188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1988—On Friday, 24 June, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Salim Yasim, deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, who attended the eighth session of the Joint Romanian-Syrian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation in Bucharest. The guest was accompanied by Antonios Habib, minister of petroleum and mineral wealth, and Antoine Jubran, minister of industry.

President Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed on the occasion a warm salute and wishes of health and personal happiness, and the Romanian people wishes of further successes from the secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed to the president of the Syrian Arab Republic his salute and the best wishes of health and success, and the friendly Syrian people wishes of progress, prosperity and peace.

During the interview reference was made to the fine links between Romania and Syria, the wish being expressed to further develop them in the spirit of the understandings covenanted at top level. Emphasis was placed on the important role devolving on the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation in the many-sided development of the Romanian-Syrian cooperation, in the initiation of tangible steps meant to ensure the best utilzation of the potential of the two countries, the diversification of economic exchanges and the promotion of new forms of cooperation.

It was assessed that the expansion of the Romanian-Syrian ties was beneficial to both countries and peoples, served the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

Current international political aspects were also approached.

Protocol Signed

JN2406190888 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu this morning received Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs. The meeting was attended by Industry Minister Antoine Jubran, Oil and Mineral Wealth Minister Antonios Habib, and Syrian Charge d'Affaires Bahjat Bumyan.

The deputy prime minister for economic affairs conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings and wishes of continued health and happiness for President Ceausescu, as well as his hope for the friendly Romanian people's continued success, development, and progress.

Dr Salim Yasin also reviewed the results of the disscussions and work of the joint Syrian-Romanian committee; the developed bilateral economic, scientific, and technical relations; the spheres of development for these relations in the future; and the agreement resulting from implementing time and material programs in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

Meanwhile, a protocol for eocnomic and oil cooperation between Syria and Romania was signed in the Romanian capital this afternoon at the conclusion of the meetings of the eighth session of the joint Syrian-Romanian committee. The protocol was signed for the Syrian side by Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and on the Romanian side by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister.

The protocol stipulates a bolstering of constant bilateral cooperation in all economic and trade fields in the interests of the two friendly countries.

Session Ends

AU2406194088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1988—The eighth session of the Joint Romanian-Syrian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on Friday, 24 June 1988.

In the spirit of the understandings covenanted and decisions made at top level, the two delegations surveyed the current stage of bilateral economic relations and covenanted new steps and modalities of further developing the cooperation and collaboration between Romania and Syria in areas of joint interest, of increasing and diversifying mutual goods exchanges.

At the end of the proceedings, the two co-chairmen of the commission—First Deputy Prime Mister Gheorghe Oprea and Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, signed the protocol of the session.

Soviet Peace Committee Delegation Visits
AU2506155788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1442 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/06/1988—A delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee, led by Igor Olegovich Gorbachev, deputy chairman of the committee, a people's artist of the USSR, a Hero of Socialist Labor, and director of the Dramatic Theater in Leningrad, visited Romania over June 20-25, upon an invitation extended by the National Peace Committee of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Soviet guests conducted talks at the headquarters of the National Peace Committee, of the Romanian National Committee "Scientists and Peace", of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences under the CC of the RCP, of the Association of Artists of Theatrical and Musical Institutions, of the institute of theatrical and cinematographic art "I.L. Caragiale", of the Association of International Law and International Relations, of the Prahova County Committee of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. They also saw around economic and sociocultural units in Bucharest and Prahova County.

Dascalescu Congratulates Vietnamese Counterpart
AU2406193588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1988—Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu sent a congratulatory telegram to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Do Muoi, on his reelection to that office. The telegram also expresses the belief that the two countries' governments, acting in keeping with the summit understanding, will contribute to the further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Vietnam, in the interests of the Romanian and the Vietnamese peoples.

Mongolian Revolution, Treaty Marked
AU2406180688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/06/1988—On the 67th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution and on the 5th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Togoochiyn Genden, arranged a press conference on Friday, June 24. Stress was laid on the historic significance of the victory of the Mongolian People's Revolution which opened the path for building a new life for the Mongolian people, as well as on the successes achieved by the working people in Mongolia in socialist construction.

Emphasis was also placed on the good friendly relations between the two parties, countries and peoples and on the decisive role of the Romanian-Mongolian summit meetings and talks in the continuous development of those ties, in the mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of understanding and peace in the world.

Ceausescu Receives Ghanaian Envoy's Credentials
AU2406185488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1988—On Friday, June 24, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received Christine Oduro who presented her credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ghana to Romania.

The ambassador's address underlines the good ties between Ghana and Romania, and the belief is expressed that they will further develop in keeping with the summit meetings and talks.

In President Nicolae Ceausescu's answer reference is made to the relations of solidarity and collaboration between Romania and Ghana and to the official goodwill visit Romania's president paid to the Republic of Ghana which evinced the broad possibilities of developing the collaboration between the two peoples, opening new prospects to the intensification of the mutually advantageous relations.

At the same time reference is made to Romania's wish to develop the collaboration with the Republic of Ghana on international plane for the strengthening of peace and collaboration, for the free and independent development of all the nations in the world.

The ceremony occasioned an exchange of greetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Jerry John Rawlings.

The ceremony of credentials presentation and the talk held on the occasion were attended by Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs and Dumitru Apostoiu, presidential secretary and secretary of the State Council.

Comparison of PEC Meeting Chaired by Ceausescu

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 25 June carries on page 1 the 1,750-word report on the PEC meeting chaired by President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest on 24 June. The SCINTEIA report, entitled "Meeting of the

Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee Under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Chairmanship," has been compared with the Bucharest AGERPRES English version published in the 27 June East Europe DAILY REPORT, on pages 37 and 38, revealing the following addition:

Page 38, paragraph five, only sentence, SCINTEIA version reads: ...the ecologic balance.

The Political Executive Committee discussed problems regarding electrical energy production and consumption.

Examining the situation in this area, it was noted that serious shortfalls still exist, there are still instances of serious indiscipline and violation of norms and measures established in the area of electrical energy production and consumption, a fact that has caused a daily waste of important quantities of energy.

Criticizing this situation, the Political Executive Committee alerted the management of the Ministry of Electric Power and the first deputy prime minister responsible for this sector about this fact and asked the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets to watch over daily and ensure the observance of the program provisions in this respect, both regarding the production and consumption of electrical energy.

The Executive Political... (supplying three additional paragraphs)

Spokesman on Relations With Austria, U.S. F-16's

AU2606145088 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 88 p 7

[Z.M. report: "The Accelerated Process of Assimilation"]

[Text] "The new law on bilingual schools in southern Carinthia, which was passed recently in the Austrian Federal Parliament and which leads to the acceleration of the assimilation process undoubtedly against the will of the Slovene minority, represents a revision of the school system which is contrary to the letter and spirit of Article 7 of the State Treaty." This is what Aleksandar Stanic, spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said in reply to a question he was asked during his meeting with journalists today.

We want to stress here, Stanic added, that in contacts at all levels that we had with neighboring Austria, our country advocated and expressed readiness for an open and constructive dialogue about all aspects of this problem, something it will be doing in the future too. The Austrian side has also officially shown interest in cooperation in solving this problem, asserting that the problem of minority schooling will not be solved without the minority's consent. However, the recent events failed to confirm that. This caused our understandable concern about the further development of the issue.

In reply to several questions, the Foreign Secretariat spokesman then said, assessing the recent visit Federal Secretary Budimir Loncar paid to Iran, that intensive talks were held and that most questions concerned the further development of relations, including the possibility of broadening bilateral cooperation. The Gulf war was examined and exhaustive talks were held concerning world relations in general. The need for more intensive Yugoslav dialogues was pointed out, Stanic added, including those at the highest level.

"We regard the extraordinary summit of the Arab League," Stanic went on to say, "as an important international political event which has significantly contributed to the improvement of inter-Arab relations, the unity of Arab countries, and to their more active and effective role in searching for peaceful solutions to regional and other problems, and particularly to finding a way of solving the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question."

Out of the other questions asked, we selected the question that referred to the American decision to transfer its planes from Spain to air bases in Italy. "At a time when international relations, particularly on our continent are," Stanic said, "entering a period of real relaxation, when the process of nuclear disarmament and negotiations on reducing arms are in progress, and when every contribution to the strengthening of the atmosphere of trust, cooperation, and thus tranquility for all, is precious, we do not understand moves taking us in the opposite direction."

Cooperation Talks Held With EFTA Chief

LD2406205188 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG)—Member-countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) fully accept the Yugoslav initiative for a further promotion of multilateral cooperation, EFTA Secretary-General Georg Reisch said here today in his talks with Yugoslav officials.

During his two-day visit, Reisch held talks with Vice-Premier Janez Zemljaric, Foreign Secretary Budomir Loncar and government member and chairman of the Commission for the Coordination of Yugoslav-EFTA Cooperation Oskar Kovac.

The talks in Belgrade focussed on the measures for the further promotion of Yugoslav cooperation with EFTA and its member-countries. This question will also be discussed at the forthcoming, 12th session of the Yugoslav-EFTA Committee, to be held in Graz, Austria, next autumn.

The Yugoslav side also expressed a wish for its timely adjustment to the integration processes in Europe, in accordance with its social and economic system and international position.

Djukic Assesses Sofia Balkan Meeting

LD2406211888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2008 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG)—The meeting in Sofia was a step forward in developing multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, Yugoslav Assistant Foreign Secretary Ilija Djukic said today. Djukic was heading Yugoslavia's delegation to a meeting of senior Foreign Ministry officials of the Balkan countries held in the Bulgarian capital this week.

The meeting, which took place under a mandate from the countries' ministerial conference held in Belgrade last February, discussed the concretization of individual decisions of the conference.

Djukic said that in Sofia, progress had been made in concretizing the ideas and proposals set out in Belgrade, that the spirit of the Belgrade conference was maintained and a calendar of further multilateral meetings drawn up.

It was agreed that the next meeting of Foreign Ministry officials would be held next year in Albania's capital of Tirana, while the foreign ministers would meet in 1990. The exact date and place of their meeting will be determined later.

Djukic also said that there were questions—such as the setting up of zones free from nuclear or chemical weapons and a summit of the Balkan countries—on which views were not adjusted or to which the approaches of individual countries differed.

However, the Yugoslav representative described this as a confirmation of stands put forward at the Belgrade ministerial meeting, and not as a step backwards.

Djukic underlined that all delegations to the Sofia conference expressed readiness for the further development of multilateral cooperation in the Balkans wherever this was realistic and where common interests existed.

LCY Central Committee Plenum Postponed

AU2706185888 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25-26 Jun 88 p 7

[M.M. report: "Plenum After a Period of Calm"]

[Tex] Belgrade, 24 Jun—The 15th LCY Central Committee session scheduled for 27 June was postponed until 29 June. Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Marko Lolic, executive secretary, told reporters that the plenum is being held 1 month after the LCY Conference, at a time of certain calm, when the "effects of the conference are not present, and when it realized that the stances will not be realized." Particularly taking into account the tone of the conference, the Central Committee should more critically speak out about its work—without lessening its own responsibility—and the party should be discussed as a whole.

In this context, considering the extent of criticisms made at the conference, the discussion about the report on the work of the Presidium in the past year will most certainly not be a routine job as it would have been under "normal" circumstances. Just as the members will have to deal with the "operative program of activities of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium, and their bodies on the implementation of the conference stances," so will the republican and provincial committees be expected to assume a more active role. In the future, the LCY Central Committee will systematically involve itself with the party work in the republics and provinces.

Next month a session will be held on Kosovo, and in September a discussion will be held on the implementation of the constitutional concept of the federation.

New Economic Solutions for Next Year

LD2406212688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia will probably be able to apply some crucial solutions of its economic reform as of January 1 next year, federal government member Dr Oskar Kovac told foreign correspondents at a press conference here today.

The options in favour of the market economy, with the enterprise as the main economic cell and the largest possible earnings as its aim, are currently prevailing in discussions on the economic reform, added Dr Kovac.

The main economic factors now are so-called basic organizations, in fact departments of traditional enterprises which treat also personal income as a cost.

Asked whether ideologically-motivated difficulties were expected in reform of the economic system, Dr Kovac replied that he shared the majority opinion in Yugoslavia that a policy hampering the economy and inducing society to saw off the branch on which it was sitting was bad. Therefore he believed that the politics would yield to the requirements of the economy.

Dr Kovac assessed it as significant that the negotiations between the Yugoslav Government and the foreign creditors had been concluded successfully, which provided for channelling the sum of 1.98 billion dollars into financing current reproduction and possibly also a wave of investment for structural changes in production and exports, instead of into debt payments.

He said that an increase in Yugoslav exports, especially those to the convertible currency markets, was indicative of certain initial structural changes in industrial production.

Asked when Yugoslavia would change its regulations and open more widely to foreign capital, Dr Kovac replied that the draft 12th amendment to the federal Constitution provides for the ownership rights of foreign [words indistinct] the assets and equipment invested in a local enterprise, the setting up of joint enterprises, and, in the free customs zones, of enterprises owned by foreigners. These solutions have been adopted by the constitutional commission and are likely to be submitted for adoption in the form of a law, said Dr Kovac.

Speaking of shareholding and private ownership, he said the proposals were under consideration to enable the Yugoslav enterprises to obtain funds from citizens by way of various securities yielding variable returns.

Yugoslavia's private sector is lacking the enterprises which would "act as a kind of catalyst" in raising the efficacy level of the economy, pointed out Dr Kovac.

To be able to behave rationally and responsibly, the Yugoslav enterprises should be freed from the social function. Consequently, the cost of social security programs due to the failure of individual organizations should be borne by socio-economic communities, and not the economy—concluded Dr Kovac.

Draft Social Security Measures Announced

LD2406223188 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2025 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 24 (TANJUG)—A Yugoslav Government commission for the economic reform today announced a draft for social security measures to provide the necessary funds for the unemployed and workers made redundant through no fault of their own. The funds will be raised primarily through a progressive taxation of the total income of citizens, sales taxes on some products, reallocation of resources from various funds of socio-political communities and various organisations, extra profit of enterprises, games of chance, fines for traffic offences and other sources.

It is believed that the Yugoslav Government's option for a market-oriented economy will lead to the closing of many loss-making enterprises, thus making many workers jobless. The government has therefore decided to draw up an integral social security program parallel with the announced changes in the economic system.

It is believed, however, that the economic reform will in the long run help revive production and thus overcome the crisis, which would actually settle the majority of social problems in the country.

The reform should create conditions for a more creative and more productive work both in the social and private sectors. People should be enabled to work in all sectors and to deal with social problems primarily by themselves, it was stated at today's session of the commission.

Some 150,000 Yugoslavs now receive modest social welfare, the commission said. About 23,000 workers lost their jobs late last year due to the new regulations on financial rehabilitation.

NIN Group on 'Responsibility' of 11 Journalists

AU2406141088 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 88 p 3

[D.P. report: "The Responsibility of 11 NIN Journalists"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun—In conformity with the decision of the LC Communal Committee of the Belgrade Stari Grad Commune, proceedings have been initiated to establish the responsibility of the following NIN journalists and members of the periodical's basic LC organization and its Collegium: Zoran Jelicic, Hari Stajner, Bogdan Tirnanic, Milorad Vucelic, Sinisa Simonovic, Aleksandar Tijanic, Mirko Djekic, Milan Milosevic, Stevan Niksic, Slobodanka Ast, and Velizar Zecevic.

The procedure of establishing their ideopolitical responsibility is initiated due to "ignoring the views and obligations of the ideological LC plenum," "unacceptable attitude toward the assessments and views of the Belgrade LC City Committee and the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia concerning students and the attacks against Comrade Tito's name and work," and "because the eighth session of the LC Central Committee of Serbia was written about from the positions of 'awaiting the outcome.'" This is written in the report of the working group for NIN which was read at the session of the NIN LC basic organization held today.

Slovene Assembly Delegates Discuss Jansa Case

AU2206175488 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Relje Atanasijevic report on the meeting between the All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Committee of the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia and members of the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights]

[Text] A group of delegates from the Slovene Assembly met this morning with representatives from the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights to discuss delegate's questions about the alleged preparations for a military putsch in Slovenia and the case of Jansa, Tasic, and Borstner who have been detained for possessing military secrets.

On the basis of the already published talk with the republican secretary for internal affairs, a group of delegates of the All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Committee repeated their well-known findings. The Committee for the Protection of Human Rights presented a demand to the Assembly that correct and legal action be taken against Jansa, Tasic, and Borstner and that they be immediately released from detention and that in the event of a court trial, Jansa and Tasic be provided with a civilian lawyer. The commission demanded that the Assembly call on Stane Dolanc to explain to the delegates the circumstances which made the Military Council and the SFRY Presidency assess that there are elements of counter-revolution and a special war in Slovenia.

At the request of the delegates, Tomaz Ertl was today invited to the Slovene Assembly to once again present a report on the alleged putsch in Slovenia and the imprisonment of Jansa, Tasic, and Borstner. It has not yet been specified when the republican secretary for internal affairs will give this information to the delegates, whether this afternoon or tomorrow morning. However, it is definitely known that he will add nothing new to what he already said in his previous two statements.

Discussion on Security

LD2406090488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 23 June (TANJUG)—The delegates of all three chambers of the Slovene Assembly have approved the assessment of the group of delegates for all-people's defense and social self-protection of all assembly chambers that the report by the republican secretary for internal affairs realistically portrays the role and work of these organs; they also approved the reasons and the legal basis for the actions against Borstner, Jansa, and Tasic. On the basis of the information available so far the Slovene Assembly believes that the appropriate internal affairs organs acted within their legal and constitutional powers.

However, regardless of what has been noted so far regarding these actions, the Slovene Assembly believes that a special working body of the republican assembly has to be set up as soon as possible to control the legality of the work of the state security organs so as to eliminate the doubts about the legality and fairness of the work of the state security organs. [passage omitted]

On the basis of the explicit statement by the secretary for internal affairs, the Slovene Assembly notes that his conversation with General Visnjic [commander of the Ljubljana Army District] provides no basis whatsoever for establishing a link between the aforementioned arrests with the events which in some information media were described as "military coups." Actions was taken exclusively because of the well-founded suspicion that the criminal offense of disclosure of military secrets had been committed. As for the view that before taking any action the internal affairs organs should have informed other organs or social organizations, the assembly draws attention to the fact that the internal affairs organs act independently in their work and that they are not obliged to inform other organs or organizations about the measures which they have to take in specific cases within the ambit of their powers on the basis of appropriate legislation. [passage omitted]

The Slovene Assembly rejects the assessment that the situation in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia poses a threat to the political and security situation in the SFRY, and also the assessments that it has the characteristics of a counterrevolution and of a special war. The assembly believes that the security and political situation in Slovenia—viewed in light of the assessments about the counterrevolution and special war—should be discussed in the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia in cooperation with the SFRY Presidency member from Slovenia. The Slovene Assembly should be briefed on this.

By the fall of this year, the Slovene Assembly will review the implementation of all-people's defense and social self-protection on the basis of the report by the republican Secretariat of National Defense. In so doing it will discuss all the initiatives relating to this area. The assembly has asked the republican Executive Council to discuss these issues, within the parameters of its powers, and to report back to the assembly within the framework of its report on the work of the internal affairs organs.

The Slovene Assembly condemns instances of an intolerant and uncultured attitude toward YPA [Yugoslav People's Army] members. It also condemns all expressions of intolerance toward members of other nations and nationalities who live in the socialist republic of Slovenia. The delegates of the republican assembly appeal to working people and to citizens to go on consolidating and developing further good relations and cooperation with members of the YPA and of other nations and nationalities. [passage omitted]

Miroslav Kalin said that the assembly must also make up its mind on the statements by the top representatives, such as the SFRY Presidency, and also the representatives who spoke at the conference of YPA Communists mentioning that according to some people the expression of any doubt about the fairness of the action [against the three] and any doubt about what the Army has done is an attack on the YPA. I think that such statements also have to be condemned, not for revenge-seeking reasons but in order to eliminate dogmatism, Kalin said.

Leopold Zupan said that all this assumes the shape of attacks on the Slovene Republic, and he wondered who is responsible for, as he put it, that office, for that barracks, up to an including the republican secretary. [sentence as received] The demand was voiced that as the supreme commander of the Armed Forces the SFRY Presidency should make an assessment of the people in the YPA who are responsible for military secrets. It is a fact that a very confidential document containing important information did find its way into the public domain and this was not done by a civilian. Otherwise it would have been said that Tasic and Jansa had broken into the archives containing such documents. They obviously did not do it. It is certain that only a military person could have given it to them. For this reason, said Ivan Mavric, the YPA should get its act together and ascertain which documents it entrusts to specific military personnel, irrespective of their rank. [passage omitted]

Marko Jakopic then spoke of the pressure on the courts adding that Major General Ahmed Hodzic explained his demand for the sentences on Keljmendi's accomplices to be lengthened by saying that the people will not forgive us if the mild sentences of the lower court are not lengthened. This was said on 20 April this year. I am wondering, said Jakpic, whether the people brought pressure to bear on the court or on its representative, the military prosecutor, and whether it received threatening letters and phone calls, and if it did, why were we not informed about that, as we are informed now.

Dusko Kos noted that he had gotten the impression that the Military Council, as a consultative organ of the Federal Secretariat of National Defense, was not competent to make evaluations about the counterrevolution and special war. This is why he demanded that the Slovene delegates in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly should set the initiative in motion so that the Council for the Protection of the Constitutional System attached to the SFRY Presidency can evaluate to what extent this type of work of the Military Council contributes to the preservation of constitutionality and legality. It should also obtain an accurate report on the work and powers of the Military Council, make an analysis of this, and ask the federal secretary of national defense for a report on what action has been taken or will be taken in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense to ensure the limits are not overstepped again. The delegates of the Socio-Political Chamber approved this intiative by Dusko Kos.

Slovenian LC Holds Plenum

LD2806014588 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2358 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, June 27 (TANJUG)—The leadership of the Slovenian Communists said here this evening that the major problem of this most highly developed Yugoslav republic, and of the country as a whole, is how to find the ways for emerging from a years-long economic crisis through the efforts of the average citizen of Yugoslavia and through the process of democratization.

The Central Committee of this northwestern Yugoslav Republic's League of Communists, which numbers over 90,000 members, has supported the basic principles of the federal government's new austerity program, based on three liberalizations (prices, foreign exchange market and imports) and on more intensive preparations for introducing reforms of the economic system.

The day-long plenum, often marked by emotional outbursts of 40 of the party leadership's 85 members, described as false and harmful claims that a counterrevolution and a special war are being carried out in Slovenia and the existence of a mass nationalistic movement against socialism, Yugoslavia and its Army (JNA).

The meeting was also self-critical regarding the weaknesses and insufficient efficacity in opposing the individuals who are increasingly and more and more aggressively claiming that the future prospects of the two-million Slovenian people are not within the socialist selfmanagement system, but beyond Yugoslavia's borders.

The majority of those who addressed the plenum said that individual incidents in Slovenia, especially negative and amateur articles about the Yugoslav Army (JNA) and the system of total National Defence (ONO), and the intolerance towards other nationalities in Yugoslavia, only serve to draw the attention from the basic questions regarding the economic and political reforms.

Yugoslav Presidency Vice-President Stane Dolanc strongly denounced the youth paper "MLADINA", which wrote about alleged preparations for a coup in Slovenia, and said that the root of the conflict does not lie here.

According to this experienced Slovenian politician, who during the 1970s was a close party associate of late President Josip Broz Tito, this is a matter of, on one hand, unitarianist and statist tendencies, and on the other, socialist selfmanagement democracy and a comprehensive economic reform. At all costs it is necessary to confirm the agreed-upon economic relations and policy, Dolanc concluded.

Croatian LC CC on Presidential Election

AU2306135188 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 88 p 1

[S.Vranic and K. Bijelic report: "Racan and Suvar—Equal Candidates"]

[Text] Zagreb, 21 Jun—Late Monday night, after a 6-hour discussion in which more than 40 members of the Croatian LC Central Committee took part, a dilemma has been resolved for the public as to who is going to be a candidate for the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for the next 1-year term of office. The members of the Croatian LC Central Committee, who discussed this matter for the first time yesterday, decided through open voting (with three votes against and two abstentions) to extend support to both candidates—Ivica Racan and Stipe Suvar—in the election for the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and with two abstentions adopted the nomination of Stefan Korosec for the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

A very polemical discussion, which was at times sharp, but mainly in accordance with the procedural principles, followed the introductory speech made by Dragutin Dimitrovic, secretary of the Croatian LC, on behalf of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium. The essence of his fairly long speech boils down to the following points:

The presence of two candidates in the process of electing the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium is a positive move and in fact marks the start of realizing one of the stances of the just ended LCY Conference. But the same should have been applied in the nomination of the candidate for the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Dimitrovic also commented on an apparent procedural shortcoming in the telex message which the LCY Central Committee Presidium sent to all the republican and provincial committees informing them about the names of candidates for the presidium

posts. In fact, the message is not clear on who should be consulted on the election process—whether this should be a special commission consisting of the president and the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the presidents of the republican and provincial organizations, or whether, as Article 112 of the LCY Statute states, the candidates should be discussed by the republican and provincial committees.

After Dimitrovic's speech, the members of the Croatian LC Central Committee were presented with two possibilities: first, to acknowledge the LCY Central Committee Presidium's message, and second, to start a discussion on the procedure under which the Croatian LC Central Committee decides on the support for the candidates (by a secret ballot or open voting). The Croatian LC Central Committee particularly insisted that the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium be elected by a secret ballot rather than, as has been the case up to now, through open voting by the members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium (Ivan Brigic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, later said that it was assumed that there would be a secret ballot, considering that there were two candidates).

Dissatisfaction With Candidates—or With Procedure? [subhead]

The speeches made immediately after the introductory speech already heralded a sparkling and long discussion. So, Tomislav Badovinac (dissociating himself from the report of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, because he did not attend the Presidium Session at which this report was adopted) said that he did not have any objections to the procedure, especially because the LCY Central Committee Presidium respected the principle of more candidates, which is also favored by the Croatian LC. He warned that one should not confuse "our dissatisfaction with candidates with the procedure itself" and that "what is being done could cause very strong separatist feelings in the LCY," and that therefore he did not want to take part in this, and even less in giving a lecture on how the president of the LCY should be elected from Croatia.

This view, which Badovinac later attenuated to some extent (by saying that insisting on procedural matters could be interpreted as a kind of separatist behavior), was disputed in the discussion. But this did not alleviate the impression of some kind of schism, or better phrased, the polarization among the members of the Croatian LC Central Committee about whether they should extend support to both candidates, or whether they should support only one of them, either by secret ballot or through open voting. In the discussion nobody disputed the statutory right of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to make the final choice.

Procedural Game [subhead]

All this was confusing, not only for the journalists present who, as somebody at the session session said, were "stirred up," but also for ordinary LC members whose views were best presented by Slava Blazevic who said that she found herself caught, confused, uninformed, and unprepared, and that she wanted to know the real purpose of this session. But, she (like some other participants in the discussion) indirectly answered this question by saying: "We are now paying for what we failed to do over 2 years ago." It is more than obvious that by this she wanted to say that, at that time, and on this occasion, the discussion should have been conducted about the candidates.

However, nobody was prepared for such a discussion. Instead, the participants in the discussion spoke about the principles and criteria which a candidate for the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium should satisfy. A discussion about candidates was not even "provoked" after Ante Markovic (and some others) said that that differences between the two candidates exist, and that this should be discussed. But there were also different views, such as the one expressed by Ivica Segota, who said that he had "used up" his right to discuss the candidates (Racan and Suvar) before the Croatian party conference, and that he did not see any reason to do it again.

Without any doubt, this kind of discussion, despite its being exhaustive and unfinished, could be useful because, after all, it contributed to the LC's "opening up," and toward democratization within it. But some other messages are more useful. After a night's sleep, the members of the Croatian LC Central Committee would be in a position to judge better the purpose of this marathon and this, in fact, not particularly fruitful discussion conducted in social circumstances that do not favor a waste of strength and energy, something that was also pointed out by Ivo Karamarko from Zadar. It is also edifying that this session revealed some not insignificant differences in the Presidium itself.

Split Youth Paper Temporarily Banned

LD2406135888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Split, 24 Jun (TANJUG)—The district public prosecutor's office in Split issued a ruling today on the basis of Article 5 of the law on preventing abuse of the press and other information media, temporarily banning the organ of the Split socialist youth 'OMLADINSKA ISKRA' (issue 60 of 24 June, because of an article entitled "Milovan Djilas—I Am a Believer in Communism." The text actually consists of a lecture and answers to questions Milovan Djilas was asked at a platform in a Maribor school center.)

In view of the statements expressed as well as the entire article, in particular in the context of the overall lecture and the fact that the author had several times been

validly sentenced because of counterrevolutionary activity against the self-managing socialist social order of the SFRY, the lecture, that is, the article published, could be assessed exclusively as a form of hostile propaganda against the bases of the socialist self-managing social order of the SFRY. It damages the prestige of the SFRY, and the honor and prestige of President Tito, and dissiminates untrue claims and information which threaten public order and peace, it is said in the explanation of the banning order.

GDR's Krolikowski Talks With Croatia President

LD2406144788 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1047 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Zagreb, June 24 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Ivo Latin today received GDR State Secretary and Deputy Foreign Minister Herbert Krolikowski who is on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Latin and Krowlikowski assessed that many new ideas for increasing economic cooperation were set out at the meeting of the Croatian and GDR delegations yesterday. The two countries will continue consultations and talks on the ideas.

The Socialist Republic of Croatia accounts for 30 percent of Yugoslavia's trade with the GDR, which last year amounted to 665 million dollars. Krolikowski exchanged views on the concrete programs of increasing the two countries' economic cooperation with Latin today and President of the Croatian Government Antun Milunovic yesterday.

During his visit to Yugoslavia, Krolikowski will visit several enterprises which cooperate with GDR partners.

Assembly Commission on Petitions From Kosovo

AU2206141288 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 88 p 4

[D.Z. report: "Kosovo in the Light of Petitions"]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun—The main, although unscheduled, topic on the agenda for the session of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Petitions and Complaints held today was Kosovo.

Two issues were discussed: the petition of 50,000 citizens from this province and the recent protest meeting by women. In connection with this, Joze Marolt said that the Kosovo program is being slowly implemented and that some decrees—of a document that was adopted with a general applause—have not made any progress. The discussion was opened by Hisni Ramadani, president of the commission, who said that "less attention should be given to words and more to the causes of dissatisfaction," which means that the intentions of the Kosovo program are not being put into practice and that things completely different to those written in the program are occurring. As proof of this he mentioned this petition and other protests.

Marolt said that the results of the Kosovo program will be analyzed at sessions of both assembly chambers scheduled for July, but that it was already known now that nothing has happened regarding some essential matters, which means that the program has offered facile promises that the situation will improve. True, he did not believe that petitions will improve anything, but on the contrary, that they would intensify relations. Some demands contained in the petition went beyond the existing constitutional provisions, while others went beyond the initiative for changes to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. Demands for collective emigration, Marolt said, are beyond this commission's sphere of competence, and they will be discussed at a session of both assembly chambers scheduled for July.

Delegate Novak Rodic said that 7 years have passed since the counterrevolution, but that the situation in Kosovo is increasingly worse. Petitions are an expression of the dissatisfaction there. He also expressed doubts about the quality of a political decision to form "small communes which would be expensive, and ethnically pure, and which society would eventually regret." Anyhow, in his view the demonstration of Kosovo women that took place over 1 year ago has speeded up some processes in this province. He also said that there can be no equating the two "forms" of chauvinism, the Albanian and Serbian, because a difference between causes and consequences must be made.

Sucur Kaziri was of the opinion that much has been achieved with the Law on Sale of Real Estate and that the problem of emigration would have been more effectively resolved had the doors in other parts of the country been "more energetically" slammed to experts from Kosovo. According to him, pressures are now of only a "physical nature," and there are fewer cases of excesses.

It is expected that the Kosovo program will be discussed by both SFRY Assembly chambers in July, but today it was already stated that too much should not be expected from this session. A FEC report is also pending. However, out of about 90 points contained in the Yugoslav program, the government is responsible for only one-third of them.

[The remainder of the item appears boxed within the body of the item]

About Donkeys and Doors [subhead]

Djurica Lancuski asked how it was possible that so many Albanians have crossed the border on "donkeys and mules" without being seen by the border guards, and that nobody seems to know how many Serbs from, for instance, Shkoder were successful in doing the same. He

also inquired into the number of ethnic Albanians that emigrated from Kosovo, and opposed Kaziri's theory of "slamming doors" to experts.

Kaziri replied saying that there are not 300,000 refugees from Albania, but only 700, and that ethnic Albanians are emigrating from Kosovo too, which has been proved by the fact that they live in Belgrade, all over the country, and abroad.

Greater Rights for Federal Organs [subhead]

The commission endorsed the draft Law on the Work of Federal Organs which gives the organs the right to directly, in cooperation with "local authorities," discuss petitions and complaints sent to federal organs and to take appropriate measures.

According to Mrjan Licovcic, the Constitution does not provide for this extension of federal organs' powers. Hisen Ramadani said that this law is not narrowing the rights of local organs, and that therefore this cooperation will result in fewer unfulfilled promises.

Kosovo LC's Arifi on Serb, Montenegrin Petition

AU2406163788 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18-19 Jun 88 p 6

[TANJUG report: "Signatories of the Petition Are Not Nationalists"]

[Text] Urosevac, 17 Jun—Over 50,000 Serbs and Montenegrins who signed the petition are not nationalists and the petition is not nationalist, although parts of it are not in conformity with the LCY policy and views. This was said by Ekrem Arifi, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the LC of Kosovo, who took part in the expanded session of the Urosevac LC Communal Committee today. In the present situation, Arifi went on to say, nobody must be spared criticism and responsibility. Arbitrary criticism and attaching labels to people, as he put it, mean directly implementing the platform of the enemy from the positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, the practice that has unfortunately been accepted by some Serbs and Montenegrins recently, even some communists and veterans.

Speaking about the protest of teachers and parents, Serbian and Montenegrin nationals from Urosevac, because of inadequate stamps in Urosevac secondary schools, Arifi said that schools are public institutions and that being such all their stamps must include the name and the coat of arms of the SR of Serbia, because Kosovo is part of it.

Gracanin on Constitutional Changes, Serbia

AU2406084788 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 88 p 1

[R. Barjaktarevic report: "There Has Been Enough Bickering"]

[Text] Pec, 20 Jun—The situation in Kosovo is unbearable. It is a situation of uncertainty and insecurity and the result is an increase in the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. It is not only that emigration under duress failed to decrease, but it even increased this year, although we have set the halting emigration as one of our basic ones tasks.

This was said by Petar Gracanin, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, at the expanded session of the PEC political-economic aktiv today.

Petar Gracanin first touched on accumulated social contradictions and exacerbated social tensions and increasingly emphasized national divisions. In the Province of Kosovo, all this is manifested in a harsher and even more dramatic form.

"Studying the social situation and observing problems in social practice has a point only when it helps to effectively remove all problems, overcome weaknesses and, to put it briefly, conditions created for progress in social development," Gracanin pointed out.

Speaking about constitutional changes, Petar Gracanin emphasized the following:

After the public debate, we will be facing extremely extensive debates aimed at finding solutions that will enable development of the economic system, a more efficient functioning of institutions of the political system, and the further democratization of our society. Gracanin said that much joint work was invested with a view to arriving at a greater degree of agreement about the changes in the present provisions of the Constitution of the SR of Serbia.

However, those changes that remained, primarily ones in the sphere of all-people's defense, security, and the judiciary, are still very big. It is our obligation to opt for such solutions which will ensure the realization of the functions of the republic as a state and sociopolitical community on its entire territory on the one hand, and the functions of the socialist autonomous provinces as sociopolitical communities on the other. We resolutely oppose all those stands and views that fail to respect the establishment and implementation of the republic's basic functions over its entire territory or call the autonomy of the provinces into question.

Therefore, with the forthcoming constitutional changes we must ensure normal functioning of both the SR of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces as its parts, removing all adopted solutions that cause different

interpretations and long-lasting disagreements. These changes should also ensure the realization of the full equality of all working people and citizens and all peoples and nationalities in the entire republic.

It is high time we concluded a not so short period of instability and bickering in the SR of Serbia about these issues when we complete these constitutional changes. What we want is Serbia as a Yugoslav republic that is turned toward social and economic progress.

Yugoslav Program on Kosovo Criticized
LD2306171988 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Text] The Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia was in session today. It was said that the Yugoslav program on Kosovo is being implemented too slowly and that the situation in the province is deteriorating. Here is a report by Ljubisav Andric:

[Andric] Delegates to the Serbian Assembly today asked for the issue of responsibility for failing to implement the Yugoslav program on Kosovo, adopted 6 months ago, to be set in motion without delay. In their view, Serbia has a full moral right to demand this since it alone has so far fulfilled the obligations allocated to it by the joint program. According to a view heard today, the most responsibility for failing to implement the program lies primarily with Kosovo. Very little has been done in the province to restrain Albanian separatists and nationalists, to enforce law and establish peace and order, and to protect basic human rights. It is therefore not suprising that in some localities the position of Serbs and Montenegrins is even worse than it was before.

More telling than any statistical data were dramatic testimonies given today by a group of women from that province who, for the first time in the assembly's practice, were allowed to take part in the delegate discussion and to air their grieavances.

A petition signed by over 50,000 Kosovo citizens was last on the session's agenda. It was said that it expressed justified dissatisfaction and indignation at delays [words indistinct] resolving the difficult security and political situation in Kosovo.

The delegates paid particular attention to a report by the republic's secretary for internal affairs about the state of security in Serbia. The situation in Serbia and in Kosovo in particular has been deteriorating and the possibility of social unrest, demonstrations, and serious intranational conflicts should not be excluded. The state of intranational relations in Kosovo is becoming increasingly difficult, dramatic, and threatening, Radmilo Bogdanovic, the republic's secretary for internal affairs, said explicitly. It threatens to become an open intranational conflict which would not be possible to control without the use of force. This, if I am allowed to say, is the sharpest assessment of the situation in Kosovo made so far.

In highlighting the security situation in Kosovo, considerable time was devoted to Serbian nationalism, which was said to be feeding on Albanian nationalism, and that it is becoming increasingly evident. Among other types of nationalism, Muslim nationalism is described as most notable. Reference was also made to the bourgeois right and the reactionary section of the Serbian Orthodox clergy.

It was concluded that the only way to improve and stabilize the security situation in the republic and the country as a whole is by overcoming the economic crisis, achieving unity in views on major ideological and political issues, and more efficiency in implementing adopted standpoints.

Serbs Hold Protest Meeting in Kosovo Polje
AU2406194988 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] While a discussion on improving intranational relations was taking place in the Kosovo Assembly, a protest meeting was held in a hall of a Kosovo Polje school by Serbs and Montenegrins from this and many other places. The reason for this protest was in fact a very strong mistrust among the people. The word responsibility was mentioned here most often, not in a general sense, but in connection with some former and present top officials. The names mentioned here were those of Ragip Haljilji, Nedeljko Pupavac, Ilija Vakic, Daut Jasanica, Azem Vlasi, and Kolj Siroka.

They were mainly criticized for opportunism. The result of this kind of behavior over a number of years is the emigration of 30,000 Serbs and Montenegrins.

But it was not only that Kosovo officials were criticized. In addition to calling for the establishment of the responsibilities of Petar Stambolic and Dragoslav Markovic from the Serbian leadership, some top federal officials were also called to account.

At today's gathering in Kosovo Polje a concrete decision was adopted. A six-member council was elected to set the date for Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo to make a group visit to Novi Sad and express their view in the Vojvodina Assembly that the leadership of this province is to blame for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo as much as the Albanian separatists. The Vojvodina leadership was reproached for not accepting the proposal of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia for changes in the republican constitution which hindered a quick solution to the grave situation in Kosovo. On this occasion it was stressed again that the collective emigration from Kosovo is only a matter of days.

Milomir Minic, executive secretary of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium replied to this. He said that the collective emigration would represent capitulation. The leadership of Serbia will not be behind those who try to lead the people.